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CHAPTER XIII—(Continued)

Jan went over the Churchill trail, and then swung southward along the Hasabala, where the country was crisscrossed with trap-lines of the half-breeds and the French. First, he struck the cabin of Croisset and his wife, and left part of his cloth. Then he turned westward, while Croisset harnessed his dogs and hurried with a quarter of the roll to the south. Between the Hasabala and Klokol Lake, Jan found three other cabins, and at each he left a bit of the red cotton. Forty miles to the south, somewhere on the Porcupine, were the lines of Henry Langlois, the post's greatest fox-hunter. On the morning of the third day, Jan set off in search of Langlois; and late in the afternoon of the same day he came upon a well-beaten snow-shoe trail. On this he camped until morning. When dawn came he began following it.

He passed half a dozen of Langlois' trap-houses. In none of them was there bait. In thre the traps were sprung. In the seventh he found the remains of a red fox that had been eaten until there was little but the bones left. Two houses beyond there was an ermine in a trap with its head eaten off. With growing perplexity, Jan examined the snow-shoe trails in the snow. The most recent of them were days old. He urged on his dogs, stopping no more at the trap-houses, until, with a shrieking command, he brought them to a halt at the edge of a clearing cut in the forest. A dozen rods ahead of him was the trapper's cabin. Over it, hanging limply to a sapling pole, was the red signal of horror.

With a terrified cry to the dogs, Jan ran back, and the team turned about and followed him in a tangled mass. Then he stopped. There was no smoke rising from the clay chimney on the little cabin. Its one window was white with frost. Again and again he shouted, but no sign of life responded to his cries. He fired his rifle twice, and waited with his mittened hand over his mouth and nostrils. There was no reply. Then, abandoning hope, he turned back into the north, and gave his dogs no rest until he had reached Lac Bain.

His team came in half dead. Both Cummins and Williams rushed out to meet him as he drove up before the company's store.

"The red flag is over Langlois' cabin!" he cried. "I fired my rifle and shouted. There is no life! Langlois is dead!"

"Great God!" groaned Williams.

His red face changed to a sickly pallor, and he stood with his thick hands clenched, while Cummins took charge of the dogs and Jan went into the store for something to eat.

Mukee and Per-ee returned to the post the next day. Young Williams followed close after them, filled with terror. He had found the plague among the Crees of the Waterfound.

Each day added to the gloom at Lac Bain. For a time Jan coud not fully understand, and he still played his violin and romped joyfully with Mellesse in the little cabin. He had not lived through the plague of 19 years before. Most of the others had, even to Mukee, the youngest of them all.

Jan did not know that it was this Red Terror that came like a Nemesis of the gods to cut down the people of the great Northland, until they were fewer in number than those of the Sahrra desert. But he learned quickly. In Febraury, the Crees along Rallaston Lake were practically wiped out. Red flags marked the trail of the Nelson. Death leaped from cabin to cabin in the wilderness to the west. By the middle of the month Lac Bain was hemmed in by the plague on all sides but the north.

The post's trap-lines had been shortened; now they were abandoned entirely, and the great fight began. Williams assembled his men and told them how that great battle had been fought nearly two decades before. For 60 miles about the post every cabin and wigwam that floated a red flag must be visited—and burned if the occupants were dead. In learning whether life or death existed in these places lay the peril for those who undertook the task. It was a dangerous mission. It meant facing a death from which those who listened to the old factor shrank with dread; yet, when the call came, they responded to a man.

Cummins and Jan ate their last supper together, with Melisse sitting between them and wondering at their silence. When it was over, the two went outside.

"Mukee wasn't at the store," said Cummins in thick, strained voice, halting Jan in the gloom behind the cabin. "Williams thought he was off to the south with his dogs. But he isn't. I saw him drag dimself into his shack, like a sick dog, an hour before dusk. There's be a red flag over Lac Bain in the morning."

Jan stifled a sharp cry on his lips.

"Ah, there's a light!" cried Cummins. "It's a pitch torch burning in front of his door!"

A shrill, quavering cry came from the the direction of Mukee's cabin, and the two recognized it as the voice of the half-breed's father—a wordless cry, rising and dying away again and again, like the wail of a dog. Sudden lights flashed into the night, as they had flashed years ago when Cummins staggered forth from his home with the word of the woman's death. He gripped Jan's arm in a sudden spasm of horror.

"The flag is up now!" he whispered huskily. "Go back to Melisse. There is food in the house for a month, and you can bring the wood in tonight. Bar the door. Open only the back window for air. Stay inside—with her—until it is over. Go!"

"To the red flags, that is where I will go!" cried Jan fiercely, wrenching his arm free. "It is your place to stay with Melisse!"

"My place is with the men."

"And mine?" Jan drew himself up rigid.

"One of use must shut himself up with her," pleaded Cummins. "It must be you." His face gleamed white in the darkness. "You came—that night—because Melisse was here. Something sent you—something—don't you understand? And since then she has never been near to death until now. You must stay with Melisse—with your violin!"

"Melisse herself shall choose," replied Jan. "We will go into the cabin, and the one to whom she comes first goes among the red flags. The other shuts himself up in the cabin until the plague is gone."

He turned swiftly back to the door. As he opened it, he stepped aside to let Cummins in first, and behind the other's broad back, he leaped quickly to one side, his eyes glowing, his white teeth gleaming in a smile. Unseen by Cummins, he stretched out his arms to Melisse, who was playing with the strings of his violin on the table.

He had done this a thousand times, and Melisse knew what it meant—a kiss and a joyous toss half way to the ceiling. She jumped from her stool and ran to him, but this time, instead of hoisting her above his head, he hugged her up close to his breast, and buried his face in her soft hair. His eyes looked over her in triumph to Cummins.

"Up, Jan up—'way up!" cried Melisse.

He tossed her until she half turned in midair, kissed her again as he caught her in his arms, and set her, laughing and happy, on the edge of the table.

"I am going down among the sick Chees in Cummins' place," said Jan to Williams, half an hour later. "Now that the plague has come to Lac Bain, he must stay with Melisse."

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Social and Industrial Justice

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THE great Anthracite Strike of 1902 left an indelible impress upon the people of the United States. It showed clearly to all wise and far-seeing men that the labor problem in this country had entered upon a new phase. Industry had grown. Great financial corporations, doing a nation-wide and even a world-wide business, had taken the place of the smaller concerns of an earlier time. The old familiar, intimate relations between employer and employe were passing. A few generations before, the boss had known every man in his shop; he called his men Bill, Tom, Dick, John; he inquired after their wives and babies; he swapped jokes and stories and perhaps a bit of tobacco with them. In the small establishment there had been a friendly human relationship between employer and employe.

There was no such relation between the great railway magnates, who controlled the anthracite industry, and the one hundred and fifty thousand men who worked in their mines, or the half million women and children who were dependent upon these miners for their daily bread. Very few of these mine workers had ever seen, for instance, the president of the Reading Railroad. Had they seen him many of them could not have spoken to him, for tens of thousands of the mine workers were recent immigrants who did not understand the language which he spoke and who spoke a language which he could not understand.

Again, a few generations ago an American workman could have saved money, gone west and taken up a homestead. Now the free lands were gone. In earlier days a man who began with pick and shovel might have come to own a mine. That outlet too was now closed, as regards the immense majority, and few, if any, of the one hundred and fifty thousand mine workers could ever aspire to enter the small circle of men who held in their grasp the great anthracite industry. The majority of the men who earned wages in the coal industry, if they wished to progress at all, were compelled to progress not by ceasing to be wage-earners, but by improving the conditions under which all the wage-earners in all the industries of the country lived and worked, as well, of course, as improving their own individual efficiency.

Inequality in Bargaining for Labor.

Another change which had come about as a result of the foregoing was a crass inequality in the bargaining relation between employer and individual employe standing alone. The great coal-mining and coal-carrying companies, which employed their tens of thousands, could easily dispense with the services of any particular miner. The miner, on the other hand, however expert, could not dispense with the companies. He needed a job; his wife and children would starve if he did not get one. What the miner had to sell—his labor—was a perishable commodity; the labor of today—if not sold today—was lost forever. Moreover, his labor was not like most commodities—a mere thing; it was part of a living, breathing human being. The workman saw, and all citizens who gave earnest thought to the matter saw, that the labor problem was not only an economic, but also a moral, a human problem. Individually the miners were impotent when they sought to enter a wage-contract with the great companies; they could make their fair terms only by uniting into trade unions to bargain collectively. The men were forced to co-operate to secure not only their economic but their simple human rights. They, like other workmen, were compelled by the very conditions under which they lived to unite in unions of their industry or trade, and these unions were bound to grow in size, in strength, and in power for good and evil as the industries in which the men were employed grew larger and larger.

A democracy can be such in fact only if there is some rough approximation to similarity in stature among the men composing it. One of us can deal in our private lives with the grocer or the butcher or the carpenter or the chicken raiser, or, if we are the grocer or carpenter or butcher or farmer, we can deal with our customers, because we are all of about the same size. Therefore a simple and poor society can exist as a democracy on a basis of sheer individualism. But a rich and complex industrial society cannot so exist; for some individuals, and especially those artificial individuals called corporations, become so very big that the ordinary individual is utterly dwarfed beside them, and cannot deal with them on terms of equality. It therefore becomes necessary for these ordinary individuals to combine in their turn, first in order to act in their collective capacity through that biggest of all combinations called the government, and second, to act, also in their own self-defense, through private combinations, such as farmers' associations and trade unions.

Property Rights and Human Rights.

This the great coal operators did not see. They did not see that their property rights, which they so stoutly defended, were of the same texture as were the human rights which they so blindly and hotly denied. They did not see that the power which they exercised of representing their stockholders was of the same texture as the power which the union leaders demanded of representing the workmen, who had democratically elected them. They did not see that the right to use one's property as one will can be maintained only so long as it is consistent with the maintenance of certain fundamental human rights, of the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, or, as we may the rights of the worker to a living wage, to reasonable hours of labor, to decent working and living conditions, to freedom of thought and speech and industrial representation, in short, to a measure of industrial democracy and, in return for his arduous toil, to a worthy and decent life according to American standards. Still another thing these great business leaders did not see. They did not see that both their interests and the interests of the workers must be accommodated, and if need be, subordinated, to the fundamental permanent interest of the whole community. No man and no group of restate them in these later days, of men may so exercise their rights as to deprive the nation of the things which are necessary and vital to the common life. A strike which ties up the coal supplies of a whole section is a strike invested with a public interest.

Intervention That Never Happened.

So great was that public interest in the coal strike of 1902, so deeply and strongly did I feel the wave of indignation which swept over the whole country, that had I not succeeded in my efforts to induce the operators to listen to reason, I should reluctantly but none the less decisively have taken a step which would have brought down upon my head the execrations of many of the "captains of industry," as well as of sundry "respectable" newspapers who dutifully take their cue from them. As a man should be judged by his intentions as well as by his actions, I will give here the story of the intervention that never happened.

While the coal operators were exulting over the fact that they had "turned down" the miners and the President, there arose in all parts of the country an outburst of wrath so universal that even so naturally conservative a man as Grover Cleveland wrote to me expressing his sympathy with the course I was following, his indignation at the conduct of the operators, and his hope that I would devise some method of effective action. In my own mind I was already planning effective action; but it was of a very drastic character, and I did not wish to take it until the failure of all other expedients had rendered it necessary. Above all, I did not wish to talk about it until and unless I actually acted. I had definitely determined that somehow or other act I would, that somehow or other the coal famine should be broken. To accomplish this end it was necessary that the mines should be run, and, if I could get no voluntary agreement between the contending sides, that an arbitration commission should be appointed which would command such public confidence as to enable me, without too much difficulty, to enforce its terms upon both parties. Ex-President Cleveland's letter not merely gratified me, but gave me the chance to secure him as head of the arbitration commission. I at once wrote him stating that I would very probably have to appoint an arbitration commission or investigating commission to look into the matter and decide on the rights of the case, whether or not the operators asked for or agreed to abide by the decisions of such a commission; and that I would ask him to accept the chief place on the commission. He answered that he would do so. I picked out several first-class men for other positions on the commission.

Order Under a Military Receivership if Necessary.

Meanwhile the governor of Pennsylvania had all the Pennsylvania militia in the anthracite region, although without any effect upon the resumption of mining. The method of action upon which I had determined in the last resort was to get the governor of Pennsylvania to ask me to keep order. Then I would put in the army under the command of some first-rate general. I would instruct this general to keep absolute order, taking any steps whatever that were necessary to prevent interference by the strikers or their sympathizers with men who wanted to work. I would also instruct him to dispossess the operators and run the mines as a receiver until such time as the commission might make its report, and until I, as President, might issue further orders in view of this report.

I had to find a man who possessed the necessary good sense, judgment, and nerve to act in such event. He was ready to hand in the person of Major-General Schofield. I sent for him, telling him that if I had to make use of him it would be because the crisis was only less serious than that of the civil war, that the action taken would be practically a war measure, and that if I sent him he must act in a purely military capacity under me as commander-in-chief, paying no heed to any authority, judicial or otherwise, except mine. He was a fine fellow—a most respectable-looking old boy, with side whiskers and a black skull-cap, without any of the outward aspect of the conventional military dictator; but in both nerve and judgment he was all right, and he answered quietly that if I gave the order he would take possession of the mines, and would guarantee to open them and to run them without permitting any interference either by the owners or the strikers or anybody else, so long as I told him to stay.

I then saw Senator Quay, who, like every other responsible man in high position, was greatly wrought up over the condition of things. I told him that he need be under no alarm as to the problem not being solved, that I was going to make another effort to get the operators and miners to come together, but that I would solve the problem in any event and get coal; that, however, I did not wish to tell him any of the details of my intention, but merely to have him arrange that whenever I gave the word the governor of Pennsylvania should request me to intervene; that when this was done I would be responsible for all that followed, and would guarantee that the coal famine would end forthwith. The senator made no inquiry or comment, and merely told me that he in his turn would guarantee that the governor would request my intervention the minute I asked that the request be made.

Agreement at Last.

The negotiations were conducted with the utmost secrecy, General Schofield being the only man who knew exactly what my plan was, and Senator Quay, two members of my cabinet and ex-President Cleveland and the other men whom I proposed to put on the commission, the only other men who knew that I had a plan. As I have above outlined, my efforts to bring about an agreement between the operators and miners were finally successful. I was glad not to have to take possession of the mines on my own initiative by means of General Schofield and the regulars. I was all ready to act and would have done so without the slightest hesitation or a moment's delay if the negotiations had fallen through. And my action would have been entirely effective. But it is never well to take drastic action if the result can be achieved with equal efficiency in less drastic fashion; and, although this was a minor consideration, I was personally saved a good deal of future trouble by being able to avoid this drastic action.

At the time I should have been almost unanimously supported. With the famine upon them the people would not have tolerated any conduct that would have thwarted what I was doing. Probably no man in congress, and no man in the Pennsylvania state legislature would have raised his voice against me. Although there would have been plenty of muttering, nothing would have been done to interfere with the solution of the problem which I had devised, until the solution was accomplished and the problem ceased to be a problem. Once this was done, and when people were no longer afraid of a coal famine, and began to forget that they ever had been afraid of it, and to be indifferent as regards the consequences to those who put an end to it, then my enemies would have plucked up heart and begun a campaign against me, I doubt if they could have accomplished much anyway, for the only effective remedy against me would have been impeachment, and that they would not have ventured to try.

Panama and the Panic—a Comparison

They would doubtless have acted precisely as they acted as regards the acquisition of the Panama canal zone in 1903, and the stoppage of the panic of 1907 by my action in the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. matter. Nothing could have made the American people surrender the canal zone. But after it was an accomplished fact, and the canal was under way, then they settled down to comfortable acceptance of the accomplished fact, and, as their own interests were no longer in jeopardy, they paid no heed to the men who attacked me because of what I had done — and also continue to attack me, although they are exceedingly careful not to propose to right the "wrong," in the only proper way if it really was a wrong, by replacing the old Republic of Panama under the tyranny of Colombia and giving Colombia sole or joint ownership of the canal itself. In the case of the panic of 1907 (as in the case of Panama), what I did was not only done openly, but depended for its effect upon being done openly and with the widest advertisement. Nobody in congress ventured to make an objection at the time. No serious leader outside made any objection. The one concern of everybody was to stop the panic, and everybody was overjoyed that I was willing to take the responsibility of stopping it upon my own shoulders. But a few months afterward, the panic was a thing of the past. People forgot the frightful condition of alarm in which they had been. They no longer had a personal interest in preventing any interference with the stopping of the panic. Then the men who had not dared to raise their voices until all danger was past came bravely forth from their hiding places and denounced the action which had saved them. They had kept a hushed silence when there was danger; they made clamorous outcry when there was safety in doing so.

Just the same course would have been followed in connection with the anthracite coal strike if I had been obliged to act in the fashion I intended to act had I failed to secure a voluntary agreement between the miners and the operators. Even as it was, my action was remembered with rancor by the heads of the great moneyed interests; and as time went by was assailed with constantly increasing vigor by the newspapers these men controlled. Had I been forced to take possession of the mines, these men and the politicians hostile to me would have waited until the popular alarm was over and the popular needs met, just as they waited in the case of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., and then they would have attacked me precisely as they did attack me as regards the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.

Helped to Settle Big Strike

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.

LITTLE CAUSES OF BIG WARS

By Albert Payson Terhume

A Misquoted Conversation That Led to the Franco-Prussian War.

TWO men stood in earnest talk on the Promenade at Ems one July day in 1870. There were hundreds of other persons on the Promenade that day. And every pair of eyes was fixed, openly on covertly, on those two speakers. The taller of the two was in dress uniform and was of regal bearing. The shorter was a black-eyed, sharp-featured man in civilian garb.

For several minutes they talked. Then the tall man abruptly turned his back upon the other and strode away. Something very like a gasp burst from countless lips. Then a myriad of tongues started wagging. Every one had a version as to what the nature of the talk had been. And according to a historian of the time:

"Misleading reports of this conversation were the immediate cause of the Franco-Prussian war."

France and Prussia were old-time foes. They had clashed when Frederick the Great was Prussia's king, and again when Napoleon Bonaparte humbled Prussia to the dust. And now, for years, each of the two nations had secretly been making ready for a war that both felt must surely come. Frenchmen hated Prussians and Prussians hated the French. An excuse was all that was lacking to send the two enemies at each others' throats.

Then Spain's throne fell vacant. It was offered to Leopold, a Hohenzollern prince, kinsman to King William of Prussia. Napoleon III., emperor of France, loudly protested that the seating of a Prussian prince on the Spanish throne would threaten the precious "balance of power" which had for a century been the fetish of all Europe. King William courteously yielded to the protest and withdrew Leopold from the candidacy. Napoleon III. was not content with scoring this point over his rival. He resolved to humiliate Prussia still further. So he sent France's Prussian ambassador, Count Benedetti, to demand from King William a solemn pledge that no Hohenzollern price should ever in future be a candidate for the Spanish throne.

King Wiliams was at Ems. Thither went Benedetti with his emperor's ridiculous demand. He met the king on the promenade there and delivered the imperial message to him. King William heard him to an end, then turned without further parley and walked away.

Within an hour the thousand versions of the conversation had sifted down to two: The Prussians declared that Benedetti, in France's name, had grossly insulted King William and all Prussia. The French as vehemently proclaimed that the Prussian king had offered a vile affront to France and to France's emperor. The smouldering fury of both nations—especially of France—flamed into war-fire.

Napoleon III., forced on by popular clamor, declared war at once on Prussia, and French armies were rushed to the Prussian frontier.

Practically all of the German states forgot their petty differences and rallied to Prussia's aid. In three huge armies, perfect as a machine, the Germans crossed the Rhine, smashing the French in battle after battle, driving them steadily back and marching straight on Paris—the capital and heart of France.

The French soldiers fought like heroes. But they were outnumbered, their superiors were outgeneraled, and their commissary and other departments were riddled by graft and incompetency. The padded army lists showed (on paper) a vast French host. As a matter of fact, France started the war with only 310,000 men, against Prussia's 477,000. In addition, Germany's reserves brought the number of France's foes up to at least 1,000,000.

Paris was besieged and fell. Through the arch built to celebrate France's triumphs marched the Prussian victors into the French capital. French armies everywhere were routed. King William (meantime crowned emperor of United Germany), amply avenged the treatment meted out to his country by the first Napoleon. France, beaten to earth, was forced to pay $1,000,000,000 in war indemnity and to sacrifice some of her richest territory.

Truly a goodly price to pay for one misquoted conversation!

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Abe Martin

Wherever there's a corner grocery there's a lot o' free traders.

I don't believe baked beans have an enemy in th' world.

Homelessness of the Forlorn Camel

G. E. Woodberry, in March Scribner's.

MANY creatures give me vividly the impression of having haplessly intruded into a state of being not meant for them. The turtles in the swamps of my boyhood, leaning their sly and protruded heads out of their impossible shells, the fish that have great staring eyes in acquariums, frogs and toads and all centipedal sea creatures, are to me foreigners to life, strays, misbirths, "moving about in worlds not realized," and all grotesque forms of life—even human deformity when it becomes grotesque—wake in me something between amusement and pity that they should be at all. I feel like saying as a guide, wishing to correct a friend of mine, once said: "Monsieur, you are a mistake." But, of all such creatures, the camel fills me with the most profound and incurable despair. He is the most homeless-looking of all creatures. He has been the companion and helpmate of man from the dawn of human life, and our debt to him through uncounted ages and in places where the human lot has been most penurious and desperate is untold; but man has never been able to enlighten him. He looks, on all occasions and under all circumstances, hopelessly bored with existence, unutterably sick of humanity. There is a suicidal mood in animal life, and at times onb can see glimpses and intimations of it surely in the eyes of animals; the camel embodies it, like a stare. I wish they were all dead; and when I see their bones in the sand, as I often do, I am glad that they are gone and have left the ribs of their tabernacle of life behind them by the wayside. Every desert traveler writes a little essay on the camel. This is mine. I will not modify it even for the sake of the meharis that come down the route, overtaking us from Biskra; they are the racers that have just competed in the yearly trial of speed from Tougourt—aristocrats of the species; they have a clear gray tone and slender delicacies of flank and skin; all day they will be speeding ahead and dropping behind us; the desert is their cloth of gold and they its chivalry — splendid beasts they are, as native to this blown empire of the sand and the sun and the free air as a bird to the sky—and they lift their blunt noses over it with unconquerable contempt. It is amazing how the creature, supercilious or abject, refuses to be comforted. There is no link between him and man. If you seek a type for the irreconcilable, find it in the camel.

CURVELESS RAILROAD

Argentina, not New Zealand, as often reported, has the longest stretch of straight railroad track in the world. A transcontinental railway in Argentina crosses 175 miles of prairie without a curve.

Government to Teach Farming

RECENTLY the United States Department of Agriculture prepared several reading courses of its own free publications for those desirous of studying agriculture. This step has been taken on account of increased interest in farming in institutions of learning.

Nineteen states now require that an examination in agriculture be passed before a teacher may obtain a certificate, according to the department. In the two years ending March, 1912, the number of institutions giving courses in agriculture increased at a rate of more than 76 per month. The total number grew from 863 to 2,575.

The most popular, and regarded by the department of agriculture as the most efficient means of agricultural training, are the summer courses offered by colleges and normal schools.

There are also special short courses in agriculture offered in some institutions during the regular school session, usually the spring term. For instance, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, of North Carolina, holds a special "May School" for teachers, at which agriculture is taught. Afternoon, evening and Saturday classes in agriculture during regular school year are offered at Columbia University, in New York city.

LIVES LOST BY LAUGHING

An accident, said to be the most extraordinary on record, occurred at some oil fields in the Baku district of Russia, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, says Tid-Bits. One of the big "gusher" oil wells became choked, and, with a view of blowing it clear, a number of iron drums full of nitroglycerin were brought down by rail from Derbend, and deposited over night in a large shed, which was used by the men as a sort of canteen.

The steward of this establishment, a Greek named Darios, opened one of the drums for some reason best known to himself, and "decanted" a small quantity of the dangerous liquid into a long thin glass used for mixing vodka. This he placed on a shelf behind the bar. Shortly afterward there entered a workman named Bokovitch, who was famous for the boisterous hilarity of his manner, and especially for his loud, resonant laughter.

The sight of nitro-glycerin in a vodka tumbler so excited his risibility that he gave vent to a series of stentorian guffaws. This set the half-filled glass "ringing," and the treacherous contents immediately exploded.

The concussion sufficed, in its turn, to explode the rest of the stuff in the drums, entirely demolishing the shed and killing five persons, all who were in it at the time. The barman escaped through having gone down into the cellar just previously, whence he distinctly heard the laughter, followed by the musical "ringing" of the tin tumbler and the two explosions.

THE MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER XXI—(Continued)

She went on plaintively merry. "Sometimes I do get tired. Ada Norman says I haven't enough talent to go on except my face. Just like a lot of kids who've come up from the chorus—pretty soon I'll have to depend on the masseurs, and grease paint won't make up what I lose. Then zing! says Ada!" Aurelie looked thoughtfully at them both. "But you know I don't care. I'm going to save my money, and have a cunning little place and some babies, and go hunting rabbits sometime with Uncle Mich in the snow!"

"That is a large and brilliant program, Aurelie!" Mr. Curran had to laugh. Harlan's smile came doggedly at last. It was hard to resist her spirits. She was unspoiled, but joy had been set free! In the hearts of both men had grown a miserable shame that they had quarreled over Joe Benham. The gilded youth, and the blatant press for Aurelie, who was thinking of old Michigan and tracking rabbits in the snow!

She went on stabbing the town and stage folk with a vivacious wit. She asked of Rome, Iowa. So Harlan was in politics? What was he running for? She just couldn't remember when she told the comedian whom she had the "date" with tonight. She had said her friend was running for the penitentiary! And Mon Dieu, the comedian interpolated this in his lines and broke her all up with laughing. And the house didn't know, of course—but it laughed with her!

Harlan listened. A Van Hart chuckled at by a comedy man—and chucked into his lines was exasperating—as exasperating as trying to be stern with Aurelie! She was bubbling with laughter. "District attorney! Of course! Something long and important! It didn't mean the penitentiary!"

And she almost had the two men laughing with her—almost. Only the desperate hurt was there. And not for worlds would they have mentioned Joe Benham. Wiley looked triumphantly across the table at Harlan. Right? Of course he was right.

"But why did you come, Mr. Curran? Just to see me?"

"To give you this, Aurelie." He drew out the rosary, and her cry of joy, the quick rush of tears to her eyes was reward. She had the lost trinket to her lips, to the amazement of all the after-theatre feeders.

"The boys found it behind the clapboards in your little white room."

"Oh, my little white room!"

"It's just as you left it. They keep it waiting for you, Aurelie."

And then she cried indeed amid the cafe feeders. Wiley looked away. "A child—just a child, yet, Harlan," he muttered, and the other nodded.

"They all love you. Even John. Your help and gifts and letters—why, even sour old John couldn't get around it all!"

"I loved him, too—only he was too religious for me!"

Mr. Curran pointed at the rosary. "So you are, Aurelie. Or thinking of Uncle Mich and Peter and the baby wouldn't make you cry—among this sort of people! And this queer little chain of yours. It must have been your mother's—and I know where it came from.

Her eyes widened. "My mother's? Yes—yes—but where?"

"New Orleans. A crazy silversmith on Chartres street who thought he was a genius. So he marked all his rosaries and never made much else."

"Why, I had it when I done come upriver. When Captain Tinkletoes stole me! Uncle Michigan says he thought I was a boy when they stole me!"

"I know Mich's old yarn. But this rosary—I hate to show you—but—the cross is gone."

She looked quickly at him. He so understood what it would mean to her. And Harlan, watching the two, saw what a common piece of sentiment they were, the same vagrants of soul.

"I wouldn't say anything about it," murmured Aurelie, "only it was my mother's. And it's dreadful not to have a mother—only Ada Norman and a hairdresser!" She left an arch sad smile with Mr. Curran. "Sometimes I'd rather not be a hopeless stray. But I suppose people must go rattling on in their harness and never do the things they love. Sometimes, I get the old longing to run off down-river with Uncle Mich. And take you, Mr. Curran!"

Then she broke his enchantment with her laughter. "Harlan looks as if he thought we-all were perfectly crazy! Well, I suppose one can't. Some chap is going to write a new piece—just for me. A real star part. I think they call it The Girl With the Pink Eyebrow." Harlan's face set hard. That was it. The Girl With the Pink Eyebrow. or The Girl and the Duke, The Girly Girl, Half a Girl, More Than Girl, or some other of the pandering to this modern age, which, no longer able to exult in the rapine of cities, takes its lusts to the orchestra chairs. Which makes for a "good run" as well as art.

"So I reckon I'll keep on working," Aurelie was saying. "Some day I'll buy a farm for Papa John and lots of things. They've offered me a contract for next season that scares me when I think of the old hungry days—those days when I was just Old Michigan's girl, with no name or anything."

They had read of Aurelie's salary. It was more in a week than Mr. Curran and his caterwauling Rome News made in three months. Back home people straightly refused to believe anything of the sort.

The after-theatre feeders were leav-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION

IMPORTANT TO EVERYONE

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention as they control the organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

During the winter months especially, when we live an indoor life, the kidneys should receive some assistance when needed, as we take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than Nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, may be weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

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You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention The Toledo Weekly Blade.

The idlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ing, swishing and waddling away with sidelong glances at this colorful black-eyed girl who sat between the imperturbable young man and the older eager one. Harlan had beckoned for the waiter and ordered a cab.

"It's one o'clock," he said, "and you ought to be at your hotel, Aurelie."

She shrugged as if about to rebel, then was silent. Some old habit of obedience to him held her. Wiley guessed it. He would have sat all night watching this miraculous Aurelie. He resented Harlan's tone. When she had arisen and was busy with her wraps, each man leveled a challenge at the other. Then to Harlan's lips a resolute smile came. "I told you she would come," he murmured.

Aurelie was approaching. Never had she looked so humanly beautiful as under the garish lights of the cafe vestibule—never so quick with feeling, so true with life. Her world had not spoiled her—had not touched the generous simplicity in her. When they were in the cab, whirling away to her hotel, she reached from her furs and patted Curran's hand with a happy little sigh.

"I do think dreams come true! Away down-river I remember putting hyacinths in my hair and staring down-river in the water. I thought I was pretty! And that came true! Just as the gray cypress woods, and the lilies floating to the sea, and the mocking birds singing; and the Indian woman catching shrimps on a stick, and Captain Tinkletoes telling war stories and digging for buried treasure! But Uncle Mich said we'd go off sometimes and see all the lands and states and countries. Oh, something very wonderful must be up in those lands and states and countries! And that came true! The land o'joy! We'll find it sometime, won't we, Mr. Curran—people like you and me!"

"Find it!" he cried, "Aurelie, it's here."

"You understand," she answered, and settled back on the cushions with another luxuriant sigh.

The two men left her at the hotel. She had a curious shy, studied sweetness for them both in her parting that left them silent as the cab rattled away to the railroad station through the dreary, after-midnight streets. Once, passing a corner lamp, Curran saw Harlan's face turned to him, calm, hard, victorious.

The elder man could not repress his cry.

"Damn you, Harlan! You came here doubting her, and I never doubted her. She's good—good—always good!"

"I know. Because she loved me after all. That held her good through all this life—the notoriety and glitter—because she loves me, Wiley!"

The other man could not answer. His cry now was to his own heart. He seemed battling to evade some ineffable self-pathos that would find its way. Harlan—always to Harlan life brought the best without price, without struggle.

He would say no more. When they were in the smoking room of the Pullman they were again silent; and when Harlan had gone to his berth, Curran went forward through the train, seeking an open platform. He wanted the open, the stars and freedom—he must have air. He found an unclosed vestibule and sat staring out at the night, the black of the prairie Midlands, with far off the silken veil of the city flung luminous against the sky.

"Ah, well!" He tried to reason. "The boy—he loves her, after all. And all the years he's been first with me—first in everything." He could not grasp his sense of fatherhood, tender, mystic, encompassing, for Harlan. Yet always it had been so—this friendship that he had held so beautiful, so true. Then Aurelie had come to lay a finger laughingly against this faith. To dazzle him, to enrapture him—to bring the hurt to Harlan's eyes, and inexplicable rebellion to his own.

"Eh, well—those children!" He arose, sighing, "It's for me to play the man at last! God bless them! I love 'em both—and neither could understand how or why. And I can't either!"

He went back defying his rebellion, stumbling to grasp his old loyalty, that fine ardor for his friend, which had made the long years sweeter. It was hard to define his struggle. A faint smile came to his lips at the suggestion that he loved—nothing like that was a part of him, he had said long ago.

"I'd tell Janet," he muttered, "if she'd understand—but she wouldn't. Yet Janet—Janet knows me—and understands most everything!!" Then his sad smile came again. "Janet—after all, she's nearest—and dearest. But, somehow, it took Aurelie to awaken me!"

To Be Continued.

Reports Large Grain Reserve

Washington, March 1.—Grain of last year's crops remaining on farms March 1 formed the subject of the department of agriculture's crop report for March, issued at 2:15 p. m. today.

The department's crop reporting board, from reports of its correspondents and agents throughout the country, estimates the amount of wheat, corn, oats and barley on farms, with comparisons for preceding years, the proportion of each crop which will be shipped out of the counties where grown, and the percentage of the 1913 corn crop which was of merchantable quality, as follows.

Wheat—About 151,809,000 bushels, or 19.9 per cent of the 1913 crop, remained on farms March 1, 1914, compared with 156,483,000 bushels, or 21.4 per cent of the 1912 crop remaining in 1913; 122,025,000 bushels, or 19.6 per cent of the 1911 crop, in 1912, and 162,705,000 bushels, or 25.6 per cent of the 1910 crops in 1911.

About 53.9 per cent of the 1913 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 61.6 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped, 56.1 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped, and 55.6 per cent of the 1910 crop so shipped.

Corn—About 866,392,000 bushels, or 35.4 per cent, of the 1913 crop remained on farms March 1, 1914, compared with 1,289,655,000 bushels, or 41.3 per cent of the 1912 crop in 1913; 884,069,000 bushels, or 34.9 per cent of the 1911 crop in 1912; and 1,165,378,000 bushels or 40.4 per cent of the 1910 crop in 1911.

About 17.2 per cent of the 1913 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 21.8 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped; 20.5 per cent, of the 1911 crop so shipped; and 22.9 per cent, of the 1910 crop so shipped.

The proportion of the 1913 crop which is merchantable is about 80.1 per cent, compared with 85.40 per cent of the 1912 crop, 80.1 per cent, of the 1911 crop; and 86.4 per cent, of the 1910 crop.

Oats—About 416,476,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent, of the 1913 crop remained on farms, March 1, 1914, compared with 604,216,000 bushels, or 42.6 per cent of the 1912 crop in 1913; 289,988,000 bushels, or 31.4 per cent, of the 1911 crop, in 1912; and 442,665,000 bushels, or 37.3 per cent, of the 1910 crop in 1911.

About 26.5 per cent of the 1913 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 30.9 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped; 28.8 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped, and 30.6 per cent of the 1910 crop so shipped.

Barley—About 44,.26,000 bushels, or 24.8 per cent of the 1913 crop remained on the farms March 1, 1914, compared with 62,283,000 bushels, or 27.8 per cent of the 191. crop in 1913; 24,760,000 bushels, or 15.5 per cent of the 1911 crop in 1912, and 33,49?,000 bushels, or 19.8 per cent of the 1910 crop in 1911.

About 48.4 per cent of the 1913 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 53.7 per cent of the 1912 crop so shipped; 57.2 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped, and 50.0 per cent of the 1910 crop so shipped.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to know at what age to breed rabbits and also general information concerning their care.—B., Ohio.

Can anyone tell what causes dark spots to appear on beans where they come apart to form the leaf?—C., Townville, Pa.

Can any reader of The Blade tell me what is the matter with my sheep? They stop eating and hold their heads down, turning them from side to side until they soon die. I would appreciate any information about them.—H., Uffington, W. Va.

I have a young cow with her third calf that has something wrong with her udder. About the middle of the summer a lump appeared about the size of a goose egg, and kept getting larger until a quarter of the udder was caked. What I milked from her this year was at first the color of cider, then water and finally dried up entirely. A veterinarian treated her for about six weeks with no results. Pus formed this year. I opened it and after that the bag healed but the cake still remains. She is due to calf March 21. Will I have trouble then? I also have a three-year-old heifer due to calf in May, with a lump in her udder about the size of one's fist. What can be done for this?—T., McBain, Mich.

Seeding Spring Rye.

The seeding of rye is similar to that of any other spring small grain crop. The land is sometimes prepared in the fall, but when this is not done it is plowed in the spring to a depth of three or four inches, harrowed thoroughly until all the clods are broken up and the seed-bed made fine and compact. It is often necessary to use a roller and sometimes a disk to get it in the best of condition. Usually, however, two or three harrowings will be sufficient, and in some cases one is all that is absolutely necessary.

After the land has been thoroughly prepared, seed with a drill, using about 1 1-4 bushels of good clean seed to the acre. Rye is a hardy crop, and it can be sown quite early, without much danger of serious injury from frosts. Of course, it is well to let the ground become pretty dry and warm before putting in the seed. It will then get a good start and make rapid growth.

For pasture, spring rye is especially valuable for hogs and cattle. After it is three or four inches high, stock may be turned in, and if the plant is not allowed to joint, it will furnish a larger supply of green forage for two or three months, or until permanent pastures are in good condition. Sheep do well on it, but as they crop it quite closely, continuous growth is frequently impossible. A rye patch is also a fine place for turning out horses.

As a soiling crop spring rye is very valuable. Begin cutting any time after it is large enough, but preferably just before jointing. If the season is wet, the first crop can be taken off and a second pasture crop secured. In a great many cases rye is used simply for hog pasture. In spite of the fact that the animals run on the field during its entire growing period, a great many plants may form seed. Hogs soon learn to pull down the rye and secure these heads. In this way they can be carried over the season, without any other grain. If after that, they are turned on a good clover pasture, or upon clover and rape seeded in oats, the cost of maintaining hogs during the summer is small.

Hog Cholera Law.

Congress has passed a law appropriating $500,000 to be used in the study of hog cholera with a view to working out methods for its control and eradication. The department of agriculture is to have charge of the investigational work which will be carried on in the various states, similar, we presume, to that now in progress in Indiana and Iowa. Every farmer who raises hogs will be pleased to know that an organized effort backed by the government is to be made to control the worst animal disease with which he has to contend, and he should be willing to co-operate in every way that he can. If the expenditure of a half million dollars can save several millions of the vast sum now lost annually by the farmers of this country from the ravages of hog cholera it will be money well spent.

The Cut Leaved Weeping Maple.

Wier's Cut Leaved Weeping Maple is a remarkably beautiful weeping tree which bears foliage more deeply cut than the leaves of the silver maple but alike in their shade of green and silvery white beneath. As is true also of the silver maple, this variety is apt to throw up two or three vigorous branches that will split down to the ground if not given some attention in the matter of pruning, and should therefore be taken in hand when young and permitted to grow but a single leader.

All branches which aspire to shoot up and outgrow this leader should be severely cut back, which prevents the tree from becoming one-sided or unevenly balanced. After this practice has been persistently followed for a few years the owner should possess a tree having a stout central trunk from which depends a large number of whip-like branches, which when clad with foliage, seem to envelop the tree as with festoons or garlands. Wier's maple easily ranks as one of the very finest lawn or park trees and by severe pruning can be readily adapted to small places. It is invaluable as a beautiful isolated specimen and of equal worth in groups of trees, when it should be planted in the middle distance.—W. E. Bontrager, Ohio Experiment Station.

THE GARDEN

Sow Pansy Seeds.

About 70 days from the time pansy seeds are sown the plants will be in bloom, under good condition. If pansy seeds are sown in boxes in the house about the first of March plants will be produced that can be transplanted to the open ground about the middle of May, when they will be in bloom. From that time till the beginning of winter they will yield a continuous supply of blossoms if they are properly taken care of and the blossoms picked in time.

Pansy seeds must not be covered deeply—not more than a quarter of an inch. The boxes must not be set in the sun, for the sun will dry out the soil and either prevent germination altogether or kill the little rootlets just starting out from the seed. A dried plant is a dead plant.

The ground should be sprinkled with water enough to make it slightly moist and the box should be set in a warm place till the seeds have germinated. Then it should be moved into the light gradually, but not enough to permit the top soil to become entirely dry.

As the plants grow larger they should be transplanted into other boxes and given an abundance of sun. The sunshine is good as soon as the plants have become deeply rooted.

In watering, give a little every day, but not enough to make the soil soggy. A soggy soil becomes a sour soil, and the plant roots cannot then obtain the oxygen they need.

A single package of pansy seed costing 5 cents will produce hundreds of plants, which will give a great deal of pleasure when they begin to bloom.

Potato Scab.

Scab is one of the most widely disseminated diseases of the potato that we have. It causes farmers considerable loss by depreciating the market value of the crop that is affected. The disease is comparatively easy to prevent or at least to hold in check. Plant only clean or properly disinfected seed in clean ground is the remedy. Once the fungus gets into the soil it will live there for some time, just how long is not definitely known. For this reason it is well to change the location of the potato patch occasionally and especially when the scab appears. Select, for seed, potatoes that are practically free from the scab and then soak them for two hours in a solution of a pound of formalin in 30 gallons of water. Smaller or larger quantities may be mixed in the same proportions. Dry the soaked seed, cut and plant as usual. Disinfected seed should not be put back into dirty sacks or boxes as it may become reinfected. Peelings from scabby potatoes should not be given to the pigs unless they have been boiled as they may aid in the spread of the disease. Avoid planting potatoes on land that has received a fresh application of stable manure or lime as these materials tend to encourage the developement of the scab.

Asparagus Rust.

Rust is the principal disease of the asparagus plant. This disease appears on seedlings and on neglected plants about the first of June, often causing considerable damage. Cutting and burning the infected plants has been the method followed for controlling this disease, but it has not been as satisfactory as spraying the plant with some fungicide to prevent the appearance of rust. Bordeaux mixture is usually recommended. Professor Bailey gives the following: Three weeks after cutting stops, dust the young tops with dry sulphur at the rate of one and a half sacks of sulphur per acre. This should be done very early in the morning while the dew is still on. In a month or less make another application, using two sacks of sulphur per acre. Flowers of sulphur is more satisfactory for this work and the work of applying should be thoroughly done. Dusting machines may be obtained on the market.

POULTRY

Candling Eggs.

Candling eggs is almost unknown on many of our farms, yet candling is as necessary for the producer of eggs as for the handler of eggs. A commission man says that it is surprising what confidence individual farmers have in their eggs. They are generally willing, he says, to guarantee the freshness of their eggs and are surprised when the commission man's candler shows they are not fresh.

A man can candle his own eggs by fixing up an arrangement by which light can come to the eye of the candler only through the egg. Then with a strong light on the other side of the egg it is easy to see the real condition on the inside.

After one becomes expert he can candle a good many eggs in a minute. This is a work that is of value to the man that wants to establish the reputation of always having only fresh eggs.

Clean Food Required.

It is a mistake to feed spoiled food of any kind to fowls. Disease lurks in decaying meats and decaying vegetables. Chicken flesh is heir to many diseases, and most of those diseases are practically unknown as to name.

If meat is to be fed it should be fed when it is sweet and free of all decaying matter. One objection to meat scraps is the readiness with which they spoil in moderate weather. Large quantities of cut green bone cannot be bought for the same reason.

The man that owns a good bone grinder or cutter will be independent of the purchased food of this nature.

Ration for Turkeys.

During the winter season the stock turkeys should be fed and watered twice a day. Only sufficient food should be given to keep them in good healthy condition.

When winter is over it is advisable to feed them a small amount of grain each evening to encourage them to return to their roosting quarters and thus prevent them from wandering away with other flocks. The following ration is a good one for the turkeys: Mix equal parts by weight of corn or barley, oats and wheat screenings, and in addition to this green food should be supplied once a day. For this purpose mangels, cabbage, or clover leaves are the best. Grit and water should be supplied at all times.

The Early Hatch.

The farmer that is not equipped with special arrangements for keeping young chicks warm will not gain anything by setting his hens while the weather is so cold that the chicks must fight for existence during the first few weeks of their lives.

There is with some a great tendency to get these extra early hatches, but the returns are not in keeping with the labor bestowed and with the losses endured. We have seen these early hatched broods gradually dwindle in size till only one or two chicks were left. In the cases of other setting hens we have seen the nest left so frequently that all the eggs were chilled and no chicks hatched.

A good many poultry raisers ultimately come to the conclusion that they do not care to humor the first sitting hens; that they wish to have their broods come at a time when the weather is settled, along in the last of April or some time during early May. Even then the chicks will have enough stormy weather to tax their vitality.

Some of the very early hatched birds develop enough so that moulting takes place the first year, in which case they are no better for winter laying than the old hens.

THE ORCHARD

Winter Pruning of Trees.

The average farmer and fruit grower has very little conception of the proper pruning of fruit trees. It is generally done at any time during the winter season when the tree is dormant. If no time is at hand, it is delayed for another year. This system of pruning is disastrous. The fruit trees should be regularly pruned regardless of the amount of pruning required. If pruning is done every year the tree will get into the habit of producing a certain amount of wood and fruit and there is little occasion for severe pruning. If the pruning during the first three or four years of an orchard after planting is properly performed, there will subsequently be little need for removing large branches. The pruning will then consist merely in the removal of superfluous shoots or branches that interlace, and this kind of pruning does not upset or disturb the growth and fruiting habits of the tree.

Winter pruning should be delayed until March or until after cold weather has passed. Pruning during December and January is often disastrous in eastern Colorado, as the wounds are apt to crack from the cold and thus make a lodging place for diseases. Further, the wounds made at this time will not heal over so rapidly, while if pruning is done late in the season the wound will not crack and will heal over as soon as growth starts. If the removal of large branches is necessary, the wounds should be painted, using common thick, white paint. Severe pruning in the winter also tends to increase and encourage the growth of water sprouts.—E. P. Sandsten, Colorado Agriculture College.

Money in Cherries.

During the past few years tens of thousands of new fruit trees have been set out annually in this country. The apple has received most attention, yet there is another fruit that is a steady bearer and a clean grower, that is capable of bringing in the most satisfactory financial returns, for the supply is inadequate to meet the market demands. This fruit is the cherry.

In some communities cherry growing has been allowed to go to default until there are less trees than a generation ago. This is the case in the Chautauqua grape belt along the shore of Lake Erie in New York, a district that became so "grape crazed" some years ago that many even went so far as to cut down their orchards in order to plant more vineyards. It is an interesting coincidence that in this region a most successful venture in cherry growing was carried on during the past 15 years by the late John W. Spencer.

In the spring of 1896, Mr. Spencer began the experiment by setting out several hundred trees. Year by year he added to the number, until at the time of his death he had 2,000 of them on 14 acres. Some folks thought it was only a fad or a hobby, but the 1912 crop sold for $3,300, when some of the newer trees had not yet come into bearing. As an orchard in full bearing was estimated by Mr. Spencer as averaging a return of about $300 an acre every year, he felt amply justified in advocating it as a fine thing for a man in his old age when the care of a large farm is more than he wishes to be burdened with. A cherry tree will bear in from five to eight years and does not require much pruning. The main thing in its culture, aside from the spraying, is the treatment of the soil by plowing and the use of fertilizer and an occasional cover crop.

The orchard is thoroughly plowed and given plenty of commercial fertilizer. In addition, a cover crop of rye, barley, wheat, oats, alfalfa, or the like, is grown and turned in by the plow. Spraying is needed only once in the season unless scale or some other pest appears. He planted yearling trees budded on Mazzard stock, giving as his reason that the trees were longer lived because the union between stock and graft was closer and more perfect than on the Mahaleb.

Mr. Spencer found that the sour cherry is the best to raise for market. The sweet ones do not keep well and will not stand shipment. Both early and late varieties of sour cherries found a place in the Spencer orchard, for three most important being the Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello.

To harvest the fruit in such an orchard about 26 persons are needed, according to Mr. Spencer's experience, for the work must be pushed through rapidly. Most of them may be women and girls, but some men should be included for the heavier work, such as moving the ladders.

The cherries are picked into baskets, weighed and then emptied into crates which are then sent off to a cannery or taken to the packing house, where the fruit is packed in baskets after the stems are clipped short. Payment for packing is done by weight, one cent a pound, so a person with nimble fingers may earn a fair wage.—C. E. Espey, in Farm and Fireside.

THE DAIRY

Loose Dairying in Ireland.

Ireland practices in many respects the loosest kind of dairy methods. Excepting near the large cities, where a constant supply of milk is required, the cows are generally allowed to go dry in the fall when the pastures fail.

During the winter their only shelter may be an open shed. Many of the barns are small and have no hay room, thus necessitating stacking in a moist climate where the hay rapidly deteriorates.

In the southern part many of the cows are fed nothing but hay or straw through the winter. As the supply of these is often limited, spring finds many of the cows so badly emaciated and in so weak a condition that they can scarcely get up alone; and it takes a month of fine pasture in the spring to put them in good condition to produce milk.

This reduces the portion of the year when the cows are producing anything like their maximum yield to about three or four months. This means that the earning capacity of the farm is run at full capacity for only one-third of the time. For the remaining portion of the year not only the stock but the labor as well is partly or wholly idle.

There is certainly little profit in this sort of dairying, and its effects are detrimental to both man and beast.—Prof. Wilbur J. Frazer, Illinois Station.

Building Up a Herd.

There are several ways in which a good herd of cows may be built up on the farm, and it depends entirely upon the amount of capital, which the farmer wishes to invest at first, and the time, which he is willing to wait for his herd, as to which way is preferable. If he is able to put enough capital into his dairy the first year to buy three or four cows the chances are that there will be enough heifer calves from the lot to stock his dairy with seven or eight head of milkers inside of two or three years.

Even better than this would be to buy a herd of seven or eight cows of fairly good milking qualities and breeding them to a bull, whose performance is known to be good and whose daughters are known to be heavier producers than their dams before them. In this way the heifer calves from the cows will probably be better producers than their dams. The dams may then be disposed of and the heifers used for the basis of a profitable herd of milkers.

Where the dairyman starts with but one or two cows the chances for bull calves along with the small number of calves produced may make it necessary for him to take several years in obtaining a herd as large as he wants. It is best then to start with a herd of from three to four cows at the very least, unless the farmer is entirely unacquainted with dairy cattle, in which case it may often be more advisable to start with one or two cows, bred to a good bull, and take plenty of time to build up the herd and to learn the best methods of caring for it.

It is not at all necessary to have pure bred dairy cattle. To be sure, most pure bred dairy cattle are nowadays good producers, but the dairy may be started with grade cows provided they are profitable producers. The grades may then be weeded out and a pure bred herd established in time. The main object, though, is to have profitable milkers and to secure this, in the cows which are raised at home from the heifer calves, it is necessary that the dams be good producers and that they be bred to a good bull. A poor bull is costly at any price.—J. R. Cavanage in Farmers' Guide.

Inflammation of the Udder.

Overfeeding of albuminous feeds such as cottonseed meal, gluten feed, soy bean meal, or cowpea meal may cause inflammation of the udder, or it may be caused by bruising or exposure to cold and wet. The affected portion becomes hot and feverish, the milk flow is lessened, and milking may cause pain.

Probably the best remedy for this condition is a hot bran or mustard poultice applied to the udder and left until the inflammation subsides. After each of the first few milkings, apply lard, camphorated ointment, iodide ointment, or other salve and rub with the fingers.

Contagious inflammation of a similar nature, but occasioned by a bacteria, sometimes occurs in the milk canals of the teat. This is often difficult to cure and requires the aid or instruction of a veterinarian, but it may be prevented from entering the herd by washing the udder with a two per cent creolin solution once a day and by keeping the barn well disinfected and in a sanitary condition.

LIVE STOCK

Cowpeas and Soy Beans.

An analysis of cowpeas shows the following digestible nutrients per 100 pounds: Crude protein, 16.8 pounds; carbohydrates, 54.9 pounds; fat, 1.1 pounds. Cowpea hay contains 9.2 digestible protein; 39.3 pounds carbohydrates and 1.3 pounds of fat in each 100 pounds. Soy beans contain nearly double the amount of digestible protein and nearly 14 times as much fat as cowpeas, but less than half as much carbohydrates. There is little difference in the digestible nutrients in the hay of the two plants.

Experiments made by the Purdue station show that in this state where grain is wanted soy beans are more satisfactory and where forage is wanted the cowpeas will give best results. Cowpeas have finer stems and vines and are not so woody as soy beans, therefore making better hay.

Handling Spring Pigs.

Spring pigs are very tender and should have very good care. Since the little helpless pig develops into the large porker, and is so easily made into human food, it is very essential that every care be used to give the "young fellows" a good start in life.

If the pigs are strong and healthy, and the mother is gentle, each sow and her litter should be kept to themselves in a pen 20 feet square, with a nice warm house for shelter to stay in, filled with plenty of good dry straw. If the mother is cross and the pigs are puny and weak, some prefer to keep them in a box for a few days, taking them out at short intervals to nurse. By the time the pigs are three weeks old, they will have learned to eat. Then, if it be possible, give them access to another pen, so fixed that only the pigs can get in. Here, in a trough, they can be fed a little slop or skim milk with a very small amount of middlings mixed in, with an increase of middlings as the pigs grow older. A little whole wheat or soaked corn scattered on the floor of their pen will give them exercise hunting for it, as well as a good feed.

Exercise is very important for young pigs, as they will become too fat if closed in a pen with their mother and many times sicken and death be the result. Pigs farrowed in spring time or early fall are more easily managed than pigs farrowed in winter, as they can be given outdoor exercise. The mother sow, however, should not be given too large a range with her pigs, as she is liable to travel too far for the little ones.

If the pigs have been taught to eat as described, they can be weaned at eight weeks of age. At weaning time, take the pigs from their mother and continue the feed above mentioned, adding just a little more corn, and when pasture comes turn the pigs on it. Good clover is the best. Let them run, giving them the same feed, until they are ready to be fed off for the market. Then give them all the corn they can eat, and plenty of salt, leaving off the slop and substituting plenty of clear, clean water.

Silage for Lambs.

Corn silage is of great value for fattening lambs. The average net profit per lamb during three years' experiments at a Canadian station was $1.57 for silage fed lots, against $1.28 for the animals getting turnips and $1.34 for those receiving a mixture of turnips and silage.

Thirty lambs were fed for 90 days to determine the value of different kinds of roughage in fattening. Those fed clover and alfalfa hay with grain gained .17 pounds daily a head. The lot receiving mixed hay, which was 80 per cent timothy, and all the corn stover they would eat gained only .085 pound, and the lot fed on timothy hay and turnips .09 pound. The respective costs per pound of gain were nine cents, 18½ cents and 14¾ cents.

SIX ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS FREE TO LADIES

Send no money. Simply name and address. We will send you, postpaid, 12 boxes of our famous White Cloverine Salve also 12 beautiful Art Pictures. Sell the Cloverine at 25c. each and give one beautiful picture free with each box. Return us $3.00 collected and we will immediately send you six (three pair) beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains nearly three yards long. You will be proud of them. Everyone buys after you show pictures—stores usually charge $1.00 each for them. A doctor discovered "Cloverine." Millions using it for Cuts, Eczema, Piles, Colds, Catarrh. Write today—be first in your town. Address

The Wilson Chemical Company
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TYRONE, - PA.

SUGAR 2c

25 pounds best granulated cane for 50c—if added to your order for $10 worth of other groceries. Buy at wholesale direct from headquarters—save one-third. Send for Walker's Grocery Bargain List. Satisfaction or money back. Prompt shipment.

Wholesale Prices to You

Begin saving now on your biggest expense. Our new Cut Price Grocery List shows how. Many startling offers this month. Also 10,000 bargains in stylish clothing for men, women and children, furniture, carpets, rugs, stoves—everything. Take advantage of this great grocery offer. Don't delay. Write NOW.

W. & H. WALKER
116 Herr's Island Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aged Beggar Has $23,000 in Box

San Francisco, March 6.—For 20 years William Kahler, aged 70, has been a beggar, eating food taken from ash cans and sleeping wherever he could find shelter. Last night was cool and the sidewalk on which Kahler had made his bed appeared so uncomfortable to a patrolman that he arrested the old man and took him to a police station so that he might have a comfortable mattress and blankets.

In searching Kahler, it was found that what was supposed to be a hump on his back was uncommonly hard and investigation revealed that it was not a deformity, but a tin box which was packed with gold coin and paper money. Various false pockets in Kahler's clothes were emptied of additional money. When all was counted the total was found to be $23,000.

Since 1870 the rocket type of life saving apparatus has saved the lives of more than nine thousand shipwrecked persons on the coasts of Great Britain.

COME UP INTO THE

Northern Pacific Country

This northern tier of states offers a healthful and invigorating climate; the best crop records and, in all respects, the best opportunities in the west.

Low One Way Colonist Tickets

On sale, *daily*, March 15 to April 15 to many points in the Northwest.

Round Trip Homeseekers Fares

First and third Tuesdays

One Way Settlers Fares

St. Paul-Minneapolis

$16 to many Eastern Montana points every Tuesday, March 10-April 28

Daily trains from Chicago, St. Paul-Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha to the North Pacific Coast and Puget Sound Country.

Write for literature.

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J. F. FOX, T. I. A. 144 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRE FARMS WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land. In 1913 had a crop of 200 acres which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 66 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre. Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada. Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rate. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent.

W. S. Nethery, Interurban Building, Columbus, Ohio

FARM FENCE FROM FACTORY TO FARM

26-inch Hog Fence.....14c.
41-inch Farm Fence.....21c.
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80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.40

Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.

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Over half million of these combinations sold:
Best, Perfected Red Turnip, earliest, best.
Cabbage, Winter Header, sure header, fine.
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Celery, Winter Giant, large, crisp, good.
Cucumber, Family Favorite, favorite sort.
Lettuce, Bell's Prize Head, early, tender.
Musk Melon, Luscious Gem, best grown.
Watermelon, Bell's Early, extra big, fine.
Onion, Prizetaker, weight 3 lbs., 1000 bu. per acre.
Parsnip, White Sugar, long, smooth, sweet.
Radish, White Icicle, long, crisp, tender, best.
Tomato, Earliest in World, large, smooth, fine.
Turnip, World's Fair, large, yellow, sweet.
Flower Seeds, 500 sorts mixed, large packet.
Big Tom Pumpkin. Makes finest pies.
Bell's Giant Thick Leaf Spinach. Some better.
Cress or Peppergrass. Needed on every table.
Mammoth Russian Sunflower. Largest flowers.
Elite Mixed Dwarf Nasturtiums. Beautiful.
Triple Curled Parsley. Best Grown.
Big FREE Catalog sent with each order, also FREE Coupon for 10c—good with 25c order. Write today.

Address J. J. BELL SEED CO., Deposit, N. Y.

$1 NURSERY STOCK Dollar Specials $1

50 Concord Grapes $1
20 Apple $1. 20 Peach $1
Hardy, vigorous, thrifty. All guaranteed. Only best stock shipped. Catalog and 25c Due Bill sent FREE.

Fairbury Nurseries
Box O, Fairbury, Neb.

Queer School of Russia

In St. Petersburg there is an institution where young men training for service as police make a special study of the tools used by professional thieves. There is a class devoted solely to the study of forgery, with particular reference to the falsifying of signatures on passports.

At Monte Carlo a school for croupiers is conducted. During the summer months aspirants for the office of croupier learn the operations of the gaming tables. Each pupil must, from time to time, while others are impersonating players and making wagers, conduct the game and learn how instantly to pay out the winning stakes. Six months' tuition is usually necessary.

In Brussels there is a school for the instruction of grave diggers. All candidates for appointment as sextons throughout Belgium must pass an examination at this school before they can obtain employment as grave-diggers.

Oil Field in Pacific

Unique among the oil fields of the world is the Summerland group of wells in California, which extend out into the Pacific ocean. There are 141 producing wells in this group which is situated about 18 miles from Santa Barbara. These wells are drilled out in the ocean just off the coast and 100,000 barrels are taken from the oil sands underlying the

ITCHING ERUPTION ON ARMS AND LIMBS

Became Red and Pimples Formed. Could Not Keep from Scratching. Clothing Irritated It. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Cassoday, Kansas.—"Some two or three years ago the trouble began with irritation and itching on my arms and lower limbs. The affected parts became red and pimples or eruption formed. The itching was so severe that I could not keep from scratching and some sores formed on my face and limbs. The clothing irritated at times and made the itching worse.

"I tried various remedies relieving to some extent the trouble but I continued to suffer and finally the malady spread over my body but was very bad on my head and face and around my waist. The skin became rough and thick and sores formed on my face. The itching and burning often kept me awake at night. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment last winter. I bathed with the Cuticura Soap and hot water at least once a day and used the Cuticura Ointment two or three times a day. In five months I was cured." (Signed) E. Cameron, Sept. 17, 1913.

The regular use of Cuticura Soap for toilet and bath not only tends to preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but assists in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

$5,000,000 FOR AIR FLEET

London, March 6.—The army estimates adopted today include $5,000,000 for the aviation branch of the service. This amount is almost double that of last year's estimate.

AIMS BLOW AT A GRAIN LOBBY

Counsel for Wheat Growers Calls Minneapolis Board Monopoly.

Washington, March 5.—"The chamber of commerce of Minneapolis, the largest primary wheat market of the world, is a private market, a monopoly opposed to the interests of the producers it is supposed to serve," Benjamin Drake, of Minneapolis, counsel for half a dozen wheat growers' associations, declared yesterday before the house rules committee.

Drake and representatives of organizations of northwestern wheat growers, urged the enactment of laws establishing federal control of public terminal grain warehouses, government inspection and grading of grain and prohibition of dealings in grain futures where actual delivery is not intended.

Enlargement of the scope of the pending Manahan resolution to direct an inquiry into the Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis grain exchanges is contemplated now by the rules committee, as the result of a proposal that the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges also be investigated.

Chairman Henry said yesterday that prohibition of trading in cotton futures as provided in a bill which passed the house, but failed in the senate, originally extended to grain exchanges, although it was altered in committee after grain men had made a "strong showing."

Drake charged that the Chicago board of trade maintained an organization lobby or "school for congressmen," which had accomplished this result. Growers, he said, had no knowledge of the protest against the original bill.

Drake placed before the commission many of the rules of the Minneapolis chamber, which he said, showed its monopolistic tendencies and operations.

WHERE IS U. S. COURAGE NOW? ASKS SENATOR

Works of California Bitterly Condemns Waiting Policy of This Country in Mexico Matter.

Washington, March 6.—Predicting that the Mexican situation is a matter with which the United States "shall be forced to deal in some decisive way, and that very soon," Senator Works, Republican, of California, sharply criticized the Mexican policy of the administration today in a speech in the senate.

"We may be forced yet," he said, "to intervene in some form in Mexico. If we do, it should not be for the aggrandizement of our country, the acquisition of territory, or any other advantage to us, but in the interest of the Mexican people and other residents there, the restoration of peace and order and the establishment of a stable government for our sister republic."

Calls It Dark Page.

To speak of the relations of the United States with Mexico, Senator Works asserted was an unpleasant task.

"It is a dark page in our history," he continued. "Unless the American people shall have lost all virility, courage and patriotism, it will be read, in the years to come, with sorrow and shame. For three long years American citizens have been murdered, their wives and daughters outraged, their homes pillaged and their property destroyed, and this administration has done nothing more than enter occasional mild protests and submissive appeals, and to whom? To Huerta, whose government we had refused to recognize and who, according to our view, had no power nor authority to act. To Villa, not recognized as a belligerent; not even a soldier, but a brigand and murderer of innocent people. To Carranza, weakling dominated by Villa and equally without authority. What had we a right to expect from protests and appeals made to such as these?"

Couldn't Enforce Demands.

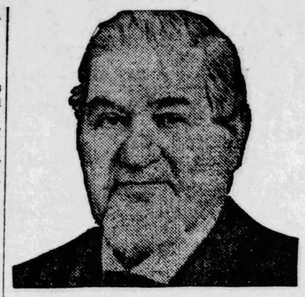
"This government could not enforce its demands. It might go to war, but the refusal to comply with the demands could furnish no justification for declaring war, because we had no right to make them. So we had to submit tamely to the position of Huerta, bear the derision and sneers of the Mexican people and the indulgent smiles of all the nations of the world. And, sir, whatever may be said of Huerta in other respects—and I have no disposition to defend him—he did bear himself with courage, wisdom and moderation in this whole matter.

"At last a prominent British subject was brutally murdered by Villa or by his orders. Public indignation ran high. The people were aroused, but the state department maintained its usual degree of composure. I do not know why the murder of a citizen of Great Britain should have created more feeling than the assassination of hundreds of our own people, except that we have assumed to be the protector of the citizens and subjects of all other nations and insisted that such nations should leave this duty and responsibility to us. It therefore involves the question of our good faith toward other nations when we allow their people to be slaughtered in Mexico.

"What should the government have done in the case? Just what it should have done for one of its own citizens—sent our soldiers into Mexico and brought out the body. What right has Villa to say whether the body of the victim of his wrath and cruelty should be removed or not? What has become of our courage and manhood that we could leave it to him to settle such a question?"

A Doctor's First Question Is——?

"How are Your Bowels?" A Simple Remedy that Guarantees Good Bowel Action.



LIEUT. G. W. VAUGHAN

Trace the origin of the commoner ills of life and almost invariably you will find that constipation was the cause. It is not to be expected that a mass of fermented food can remain in the system beyond its time without vitiating the blood and affecting the nerves and muscles. It congests the entire body.

The results are colds, fevers, piles, headaches, and nervousness, with its accompanying indigestion and sleeplessness. There is only one thing to do, and that is to remove the trouble; and when nature seems unable to do it, outside aid is necessary. You will find the best of all outside aids a remedy that many thousands are now using for this very purpose, called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Many hundreds of letters are received by Dr. Caldwell telling of the good results obtained, and among the enthusiastic letters is one from Lieut. G. W. Vaughan, of 623 W. North St., Decatur, Ill. He is 72 and has had a bad liver and stomach since he came out of the army. He says he tried about everything, but never succeeded in getting permanent relief until he took Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. He is never without a bottle in the house, and he is never without good health.

It has untold advantages over pills, salts and the various coarse cathartics and purgatives, for while these do but temporary good, Syrup Pepsin cures permanently. The effect of its action is to train the stomach and bowel muscles to do their work naturally again, and in a short time all forms of medicine can be dispensed with. It can be bought without inconvenience at any nearby drug store for fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, the latter size being regularly bought by those who already know its value. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

WILSON ADMINISTRATION IS GIVEN HARD SLAM

Washington, March 6.—Emphatic disapproval of the administration, the legislation which it has passed and of what he called the "coercion used by President Wilson to compel action by congress," was voiced in the senate today by Senator Works, of California, in delivering what he termed a "friendly" review of the achievements of the executive and legislative branches of the government in the "one year of Democratic rule."

A year of almost continuous congressional session, "mostly for the political advantage of the Democratic party," was declared to be the most striking feature of the administration.

The senator reviewed the tariff bill and charged that "but for the coercion used by the President upon congress it never would have passed."

Executive pressure had created in the senate, he said, an apathy that impaired that body's usefulness. The income tax law and the currency bill were also mentioned in this connection.

TO GO FAR INTO LABOR SITUATION

Federal Industrial Relations Committee to Have Hearings.

Washington, March 7.—Far-reaching inquiry into practically all phases of the industrial situation in this country with a view to making important recommendations to congress shortly will be undertaken by the federal industrial relations commission. In announcing this fact today Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, stated that public hearings would be held in the principal industrial centers beginning probably the last of March and continuing through the early summer.

The hearings will embrace in their scope all the main divisions of the inquiry directed by congress, which include irregularity of employment; possibilities of ending irregularity and increasing production through scientific management: activities of trades unions and employers' associations and the extent and operation of governmental machinery for regulating the conditions of industry, including the relations between employers and employes.

Representatives of employers, trades unions, other labor organizations, unorganized employes and the general public will be heard through whom the commission hopes to obtain information that will lead to constructive recommendations. The services of experts in subjects to be inquired into have been secured by the commission and they are now aiding in planning the hearings. The commission will subpoena witnesses, but announces that volunteer testimony will be welcomed.

EGG IMPORTS ON INCREASE

Washington, March 4.—Eggs imported into the United States under the first three months of the new tariff act, October, November and December last, totalled 1,700,000 dozens, while in the entire preceding fiscal year only 1,370,000 dozens were shipped in, according to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce today.

WILSON PLEADS WITH CONGRESS FOR CANAL ACT

Would Save National Honor by Repealing Exemption of American Ships From Tolls.

Wasington, March 5.—President Wilson personally appealed to congress, assembled in joint session today, to sustain the national honor of the United States in upholding treaty obligations by repealing the Panama tolls exemption against which Great Britain protests. He asked congress to do that "in support of the foreign policy of the administration" and added that an exemption for American ships not only was "a mistaken economic policy," but was in contravention of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

"I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure," said the President.

"The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do; a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation."

Shortest Speech.

President Wilson's address, the shortest he has yet delivered to congress—exactly 429 words—was as follows:

Gentlemen of the congress:

"I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have addressed to the congress carried with it graver or more far reaching implications to the interests of the country, and I come now to speak upon a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree, by the constitution itself with personal responsibility.

"I have come to ask for the repeal of that provision of the Panama canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.

A Mistaken Policy.

"In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on November 18, 1901. But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate it; and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refind a reading of the words of our own promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please. The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we are right or wrong, and once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation."

"I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

Disputed Two Years.

The Panama tolls question has been a subject of dispute for nearly two years. Diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States found the question unsettled when President Taft left office. Except for an assurance to James Bryce, then British ambassador, when he left the United States a year ago, that the question would be taken up in the regular session of congress, President Wilson has never directed any official communication to England on the tolls question. The president recently told callers he had never discussed the matter formally or informally with the British ambassador here, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, because he believed the obligation on the part of the United States to repeal the exemption clause was one which this government itself should realize without outside influence or pressure.

SWELLS JOHN D.'S INCOME

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky Earned 100% on Million Capital.

Lima, March 7.—The most remarkable statement yet issued by a Standard Oil subsidiary is that of the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, just made public.

This company shows earnings of 100 per cent on its old capitalization of a million, which is now increased to three millions and starts the new year with an initial quarterly dividend of five per cent.

A million is added to surplus, and after tripling its capitalization the book value is now $157 a share.

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Long Waiting.

The next morning Jan struck out over his old trail to the Hasabala. The Crees were gone. He spent a day swinging east and west, and found old trails leading into the north.

"They have gone up among the Eskimos," he said to himself. "Ah, Kazan, what in the name of the saints is that?"

The leading dog dropped upon his haunches with a menacing growl as a lone figure staggered across the snow toward them. It was Croisset. With a groan, he dropped upon the sledge.

"I am sick and starving!" he wailed. "The fiend himself has got into my cabin, and for three days I've had nothing but snow and a raw whisky-jack!"

"Sick!" cried Jan, drawing a step away from him.

"Yes, sick from an empty belly, and this, and this!" He showed a forearm done up in a bloody rag, and pointed to his neck, from which the skin was peeling. "I was gone 10 days with that red cloth you gave me; and when I came back if there wasn't the horror itself grinning at me from the top of my own shanty! I tried to get in, but my wife barred the door and said she would shoot me if I didn't get back into the woods. I tried to steal in at night through a window, and she drenched me in hot water. I built a wigwam at the edge of the forest, and stayed there for five days. Hon-gree! Blessed saints, I had no matches, no grub; and when I got close enough to yell these things to her, she kept her word and plunked me through a crack in the door, so that I lost a pint of blood from this arm."

"I'll give you something to eat," laughed Jan, undoing his pack. "How long has the red flag been up?"

"I've lost all count of time, but its 12 days, if an hour, and I swear it's going to take all winter to get it down!"

"It's not the plague. Go back and tell your wife so."

"And get shot for my pains!" groaned Croisset, digging into meat and biscuit. "I'm bound for Lac Bain, if you'll give me a dozen matches. That whisky-jack will remain with me until I die, for when I ate him I forgot to take out his insides!"

"You're a lucky man, Croisset. It's good proof that she loves you."

"If bullets and hot water and an empty belly are profs, she loves me a great deal, Jan Thoreau! Though I don't believe she meant to hit me. It was a woman's bad aim."

Jan left him beside a good fire, and turned into the southwest to burn Langlois and his cabin. The red flag still floated where he had seen it weeks before. The windows were thicker with frost. He shouted, beat upon the door with the butt of his rifle and broke in the windows. The silence of death quickened the beating of his heart when he stopped to listen. There was no doubt that Langlois lay dead in his little home.

Jan brought dry brushwood from the forest, and piled it high against the logs. Upon his sledge he sat and watched the fire until the cabin was a furnace of leaping flame.

He continued westward. At the head of the Porcupine he found the remains of three burned wigwams, and from one of them he dug out charred bones. Down the Porcupine he went slowly, doubling to the east and west, until, at its junction with Gray Otter Creek, he met a Cree, who told him that 20 miles further on there was an abandoned village of six tepees. Toward these he boldly set forth, praying as he went that the angels were guarding Melisse at Post Lac Bain.

Croisset reached the post 48 hours after he had encountered Jan.

"The red flag is everywhere!" he cried, catching sight of the signal over Mukee's cabin. "It is to the east and west of the Hasabala as thick as jays in springtime!"

The Cree from the Gray Otter drove in on his way north.

"Six wigwams with dead in them," he reported in his own language to Williams. "A Company man, with a one-eyed leader and four trailers, left the Gray Otter to burn them."

Williams took down his birch-bark moose-horn and bellowed a weird signal to Cummins, who opened a crack of his door to listen, with Melisse close beside him.

"Thoreau is in the thick of it to the south," he called. "There's too much of it for him, and I'm going down with the dogs. Croisset will stay in the store for a few days."

Melisse heard the words and her eyes were big with fear when her father turned from closing and bolting the door. In more than a childish way, she knew that Jan had gone forth to face a great danger. The grim laws of the savage world in which she lived had already begun to fix their influence upon her, quickening her instinct and reason, just as they hastened the lives of Indian children into the responsibilities of men and women before they had reached 15.

She knew what the red flag over Mukee's cabin meant. She knew that the air of this world of hers had become filled with peril to those who breathed it, and that people were dying out in the forests; that all about them there was a terrible, unseen thing which her father called the plague, and that Jan had gone forth to fight it, to breathe it, and, perhaps, to die in it. Their own door was locked and bolted against it. She dared not even thrust her head from the window which was opened for a short time each day; and until Cummins assured her that there was no danger in the sunshine, she shunned the few pale rays that shot through the cabin window at midday.

Unconsciously, Cummins added to her fears in more ways than one, and as he answered her questions truthfully, her knowledge increased day by day. She thought more and more of Jan. She watched for him through the two windows of her home. Every sound from outside brought her to them with eager hope; and always her heart sank with disappointment, and the tears would come very near to her eyes, when she saw nothing but the terrible red flag clinging to the pole over Mukee's cabin.

In the little Bible which her mother had left there was written, on the ragged fly-leaf, a simple prayer. Each night, as she knelt beside her cot and repeated this prayer, she paused at the end, and added:

"Dear Father in Heaven, please take care of Jan!"

The days brought quick changes now. One morning the moose-horn called Cummins to the door. It was the fifth day after Williams had gone south.

"There was no smoke this morning, and I looked through the window," shouted Croisset. "Mukee and the old man are both dead. I'm going to burn the cabin."

A stifled groan of anguish fell from Cummins' lips as he went like a dazed man to his cot and flung himself face downward upon it. Melisse could see his strong frame shaking, as if he were crying like a child; and twining her arms tightly about his neck, she sobbed out her passionate grief against his rough cheek. She did not know the part that Mukee had played in the life of the sweet woman who had once lived in this same little cabin; she knew only that he was dead; that the terrible thing had killed him, and that, next to her father and Jan, she had loved him more than any one else in the world.

Soon she heard a strange sound, and ran to the window. Mukee's cabin was in flames. Wild-eyed and tearless with horror, she watched the fire as it burst through the broken windows and leaped high up among the black spruce. In those flames was Mukee! She screamed, and her father sprang to her with a strange cry, running with her from the window into the little room where she slept.

The next morning, when Cummins went to awaken her, his face went as white as death. Melisse was not asleep. Her eyes were wide open and staring at him, and her soft cheeks burned with the hot glow of fire.

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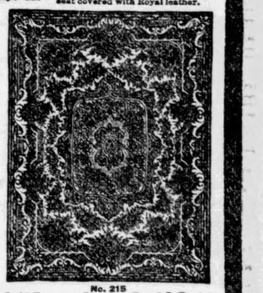

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To Be Continued.

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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5188—Ladies' Dress.

Closed at the left side of the front, with a tuck near each shoulder. The six gore skirt has a box pleat panel in the back. Wash materials, challie, cashmere, etc., are used for these dresses. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 36 in. material.

6594—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This waist has a short tuck at each shoulder in front and a full length from each shoulder to the waistline in the back. The closing is in front and the neck has a removable turn-down collar. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yds. of 36 in. material.

6616—Girl's Dress.

In this frock we have the long waisted bodice, plain and open at the neck with collar and revers. The sleeve is of the new bishop design and the straight skirt is pleated all around. Contrasting material is used for trimming. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 in. material.

6238—Misses' Dress.

Made with a smart coat blouse, the peplum or skirt portion of which may be omitted. The sleeve may be long or short. The skirt is an empire model in two pieces. Cheviot, serge, twilled goods and summer novelties are used for these frocks.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4⅜ yards of 44 inch material.

6264.—Boys' Overalls.

Khaki or serge can be used to make this garment. The overalls can be made with either the straight or bloomer legs. There is a small patch pocket on the left side of the front. The pattern, 6264, is cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Age 6 years requires 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material.

6409—Child's Dress.

This frock has a long panel or vest in front, the sides ending in a tuck at each side of it. The back is plain, the neck trimmed with a wide collar. A sash matching the other trimmings completes the dress.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years; 4-year size requires 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

6607.—Boy's Dress.

A novel Russian dress with a very deep yoke in front and a central box pleat. There is a wide collar and also full length bishop sleeves. Bloomers form part of the pattern. The pattern is cut in sizes 2 and 4 years. 4 year size requires 2 yards of 44-inch material.

6518—Ladies' Skirt.

A three gore model, closing at the side of the front and with raised or regulation waistline. The two trimming bands may be of the skirt material or of contrasting goods, silk or satin, for instance.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 44 in. material.

6456.—Ladies' Dress.

The graceful blouse has the long drop shoulder and a plain sleeve. The neck opens slightly. The skirt is draped with graceful folds, and is flat in front and back. It opens in front. All soft materials are suitable for this style. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material.

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Wood Alcohol Effects.

Wood alcohol is now said to be a cause of blindness and therefore to be dreaded by workmen who use varnishes, in which it is employed. Cases have been cited in which the fumes of wood alcohol have caused death. The New York Medical Record notes that recently in New York a man engaged in varnishing the inside of large storage beer vats was rendered totally blind as the result of inhaling the fumes of a varnish in which wood alcohol was the solvent. Similar cases in other breweries have been reported. There is neither reason nor excuse for such accidents. Denatured alcohol is cheaper and safe for all industrial uses, the Record says. The employment of wood alcohol in liquors is a crime.

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FEBRUARY WATCH AWARD.

A list of 200 names won The Blade's February watch award. A West Virginia hustler receives the prize.

Huerta must be the kind of man who never has a sober second thought.

Most of the things somebody is going to do to Uncle John Rockefeller never happen.

A woman may dress in what fashion designates as good form and still be in poor shape.

There are two places we like to keep away from—a jail and a flat where there are no children.

Every woman ought to have at least one son, so she will have somebody to be proud of in her old age.

Kiss your wife every day, says Vice President Marshall. Mrs. Marshall is saying nothing for publication.

An Italian duke says that Americans neglect their women for money. The very thing that dukes marry them for.

When women begin wearing trousers maybe a married man can borrow his wife's suspenders to meet an emergency.

No man ever says what he thinks. If he did he would have to be hauled home in an ambulance about every two weeks.

At one time, not many years ago, it was almost possible to buy a whole calf for what the liver and hide are worth now.

A woman writer says a girl who wants a husband should have sympathy, sense and courage. Having these she deserves a husband.

There are no statistics to back up the statement, nevertheless it is our opinion that Old Booze has caused more brain storms than heredity.

Hereafter Orville Wright will get $1,000 royalty on each aeroplane. Mr. Wright doesn't fly upside down when it comes to financial matters.

Six members of the present congress were born on February 22. That is good as far as it goes, but did they ever cut down a cherry tree?

We don't imagine the world looks very bright to the woman who has to take in washing to get money to buy records for her husband's phonograph.

The cause of prohibition in this country is going to be won some day, and it will be through the work and influence of men who know the drinking game.

A Vienna woman swallowed $3,000 worth of radium. At the present price of radium, however, it was not as if she had swallowed fifty cents worth of turnips.

If there is no such thing as rheumatism, as one writer says, perhaps what we have been in the habit of calling a chilblain is nothing more than a state of mind.

"Trousers and trial marriage are for divorce." Can you imagine a young man leading a pair of tight-fitting trousers up to the marriage altar?

Somebody wants to know: "Can a woman vote and still be a lady?" We think she can, but too much should not be expected of her. Her vote won't make a gentleman of the old man.

Experience teaches a man that he can make a steer move forward by twisting the obstinate animal's tail; intuition keeps him from applying the same method in the case of a balky mule.

In Ithaca a guardian has been asked for a woman because she keeps 27 cats. And yet there are times when it would seem that the per capita circulation of cats in this country exceeds 27.

The President's youngest daughter rides astride—and without going into the propriety of the thing, we want to say that any young lady who considers the feelings of the noble horse will follow her example.

The public doesn't hear much concerning Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, but no doubt she has as much bother as any other good woman to keep the old man from forgetting his overshoes when he starts away in the morning.

Rather exciting, automobiles running around a track at the rate of 84 miles an hour and an aeroplane a thousand feet above, with the aviator looking down upon the race. Lots of things have happened since some of the dates set for the end of the world.

GOING BACK TO THE FARM

A census of its first-year students taken by the Ohio College of Agriculture brings to light a back-to-the-farm movement which hasn't any heralds and ballyhoo men to announce the opening of the big show.

The census revealed the very interesting fact that 44 per cent of the first-year students came from the city. They were born of fathers who followed urban occupations. Five were the sons or artists, two of bankers, five of carpenters, three of clerks, six of contractors, four of druggists, eight of engineers, ten of florists, five of insurance men, two of jewelers, five of lawyers, two of lumber dealers, four of machinists, sixteen of manufacturers, twenty-one of merchants, four of ministers, two of printers, fourteen of physicians, four of railroad men, two of realty dealers, seven of salesmen, six of teachers, one of a brewer and one of a chemist.

It is significant that sixteen of these young men were born of manufacturers, who would know above others what the most gainful industries were; twenty-one of merchants, familiar with the tendencies of commerce, and fourteen of physicians, who have special facilities for learning the occupation which would bring a man the greatest returns in good health and happiness.

But the deeper significance of the census is that it shows a back-to-the-farm movement altogether unproclaimed and unadvertised. Of these city students of agriculture, perhaps a good many may never make a profession of farming, or if they do, they may eventually return to the city. Yet those who stick to the occupation for which they are being schooled will represent recruits of value. They will serve in no small degree to offset the distressing expense of the country.

DEBTS OF THE STATES

A report issued by the census bureau shows that the total indebtedness of forty-eight states on June 30 last, less sinking fund assets, was $342,252,000. This represents an increase in state debts of $107,342,000 in ten years, or very nearly 50 per cent.

The funded debt amounted to $400,000,000, of which about $359,000,000 was in bonds and $41,000,000 consisted of special obligations to public trust funds.

The habit of issuing public bonds is like the habit of building up national armaments. Some one sets a pace, and all states and municipalities, under the spur of competition and pride, are compelled to follow. What one state does, another has to do, or fall behind. When one city undertakes a big public service, other cities have to drop into line or else they become immediately stamped with the reputation of being backward.

The next generation will find that a lot of things which in the order of events would fall to the next generation to do, have been done for it, its duties consisting principally in paying the costs. The only trouble with that argument is that the next generation may have its own ideas as to what public improvements it should have.

CENSORED FILMS

The National Board of Censors for moving pictures, which passes upon the morality of 98 per cent of the motion films exhibited in this country, in a single year inspected 4,460 sample reels, or about 4,460,000 feet of pictures. The inspectorship covers the exhibitions of nearly 16,000 theatres the daily attendance of which is estimated to be 7,000,000 persons.

There are people who would delight to serve as guardians over the morals of 7,00,000 human beings. But the National Board of Censors seems to maintain a broad spirit in its guardianship in spite of the opportunity to make itself felt by denying other folk the chance to behold the pictures its members see. For in the year reported upon, the censors found only thirty-three films which it considered the seven million supporters of the picture shows ought not to come into contact with. Only 240 needed to be partially eliminated, or toned down.

The results of the censorship speaks not only for the broadness of the censors, but also for the virtues and judgment of the film producers. The temptation to make money in a hurry by means of salacious films must be great.

HOME RULE WITHIN SIGHT

The Irish home-rule bill on Thursday of last week was introduced in the British house of commons for the third time. Twice this bill has passed the commons and twice it has been lost in the house of lords. If it passes the commons for a third time it becomes a law and that without the approval of the lords.

In the north of Ireland, one hundred thousand men are pledged to take up arms in case the attempt is made to place them under the government of an Irish parliament. They are linked more with England than with Ireland. They follow for the most part industrial pursuits while the rest of Ireland is agricultural. In religion they are Protestant, those with whom they would be linked by home rule, Catholic. They feel not only that the north of Ireland has sentimentally nothing in common with the south and west of Ireland, but that, as they are richer, the great burden of taxation will fall upon the people of the north. For what they consider their rights they are prepared to fight, even if that involves high treason, bloodshed, ruin.

The crisis has been growing more and more strained as the time approached for the final test of the home-rule measure. Yet probably Ulster will have no occasion to draw up its warriors in line of battle. For the British statesmen value a reputation for compromise, and already the tentative steps in compromise have been taken. The home-rule promoters will yield a little, Ulster will subdue its martial spirit a trifle. Both sides will feel that honor has been satisfied. Ireland will have a partially complete home rule to start with and ultimately, north and south and east and west ceasing to hate one another, will come together in all friendliness.

WELCOME THE WIGS

If there is anything in the news which issues from the establishments engaged in making women attractive—attractive at least to themselves—the fashionable can keep their hold upon respect only if they wear wigs to match their gowns, be the gowns red or blue or pink or green.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that at a court ball the wife of the czar's chief of staff wore a wig of burnished gold, "from which stood out a great plume of golden feathers." Princess Gortchakoff wore a magenta wig "with a high diadem of gold and silver leaves." The wig of Mme. Isvolsky was of silver hair and that of Mme. Fedoseiff, of violet.

Fashion is a ticklish subject to comment upon. One is too apt to object to it or to joke about it simply because it moves so swiftly that the mind is bewildered in the task of becoming used to the kaleidoscopic changes. Another weakness is that of condemning the fashionable on the ground of lack of beauty. As if beauty were a fixed thing like a tree! Instead, it is a thing of infinite variety, like a cloud.

For these and other reasons, we are going to say that we like the idea of women in pink and purple and polychromatic wigs. The world has been a very gray affair of recent weeks. It needs color. It hungers for color. It will be a pleasant sight on one of these dull March days to see a neighbor looming up like a bonfire. A wig the match of a jaybird's top-knot will bring light and joy and laughter into any street. One cannot imagine a grouch managing to exist in the same block with a wig the colors of a barber shop sign.

Then, too, think of the usefulness of a wig. While not working to make life sweeter and more charged with smiles, it could be turned over and employed as a sleeping place for the cat.

IDEALS VS. EUGENICS

Prof. A. L. Kroeber, of the University of California, hasn't a very good opinion of the discussion, conversation and projected experiments of eugenics. He considers it all nonsense. Heredity, he declares, is of little importance in moulding the lives and character of men and women, while environment is of supreme importance. "Individual endeavor and high ideals," he says, "are the only things that will make better human beings."

Prof. Kroeber is not the less right because he is a little late in expressing his opinion. The idea of eugenics, in spite of the indignant denials of the advocates, matches up with the methods employed on stock-breeding farms. There is about as much chance of its being adapted to human life as there is of messenger boys growing bicycle wheels as an improvement on legs. The country, some time ago, saw the ridiculous aspect of eugenics and the California professor only confirms the country in its common sense.

GROWING TROLLEY BUSINESS

Ten years ago, the cynical answered the question, "Why are so many interurban electric lines being built?" with the answer: "To sell them to the steam roads, of course."

Whatever officers and stockholders of interurban railroads thought, many people did think that a new and subtle way of making money had been hit upon. You built a line, created a competition, disturbed earning powers and lo! some fine day, a handsome offer for your property came from the big concerns affected and shortly the electric road became two streaks of rust, operated just enough to keep charter alive and to maintain hold upon right of way.

Ten years have entirely dissipated that cynical idea. The electric railroads have established their place in the order of things. They have had a profound effect upon the country's transportation system. They have, in nine cases out of ten, made themselves virtually indispensable.

According to statistics just issued by the census bureau, the number of lines operated by electricity in Ohio increased 19 per cent in the years between 1902 and 1912, inclusive. The miles of track possessed by these companies increased from 2,353 to 4,069. The persons employed, now exceeding 20,000, increased 112 per cent. The horsepower of the plants increased 155 per cent. Nearly 230 per cent was the increase in output of stations measured in kilowatt hours. In 1902, these railways carried 285,434,579 paying passengers, in 1912, 632,332,134. The gross income has increased 145 per cent and the amount of money expended represents an increase of 169 per cent.

It is generally conceded that the interurban business, as well as that of the trolley companies in the cities, has made only a beginning at developing its field. Another ten years ought to show changes quite as striking as those in the years studied by the census bureau.

To confirm tradition March will have to go out with its tail between its legs.

Sunday School

READJUSTING THE SOCIAL DAY

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 15 Is "The Lawful Use of the Sabbath."—Luke 13.10-17; 14-1.16.

By William T. Ellis.

The old order changeth, yielding place to new;
And God fulfills himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world. —Tennyson.

Gone, along with the broad-brimmed hats and knee breeches, is the Puritan Sabbath. Nobody need weep, because it never was a particularly scriptural type of Lord's Day. Yet its passing has left one of the most perplexing problems in American church life today. The character of the observance of the Christian Sunday, which is really a national institution, should be determined by purpose, and not by drift. Certainly the good folk who seem willing to let the day become wholly secular if it cannot be kept in the fashion of their grandfathers are adding nothing to the solution of the difficulty.

The best authority to consult in this crisis is not the "tired business man" but the far-seeing, ever-sane and divinely-authorized teacher, Jesus himself. A candid consideration of his practices and words reveals a clear path out of the perplexity which is confronting Christians in this twentieth century.

The Pictures Beneath the Whitewash.

That the great and essential Hebrew institution called the Sabbath had become overlaid with the accretions of years, man-made regulations and practices, was fearlessly recognized by Jesus. In the same way, many ancient masterpieces of art on church walls have become hidden beneath the whitewash and paint of custodians who knew not the real nature of what they were covering up. The precious Christian frescoes in the Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, have thus been hidden by Moslem overlay.

The old Jewish doctors of the law had elaborated the ritual of Sabbath, keeping to the point of absurdity. A careful Jew could not catch a flea upon his person on the Sabbath, as this was a kind of hunting! The distance one might travel, and the particular tasks he might perform on this day, all were reduced to an exact tabulation. Rigid observance of the letter of the day led a thousand patriots, under the Maccabees, to suffer death unresistingly, rather than fight on the Sabbath.

Cutting athwart all this man-made ritualism was the radical declaration of Jesus that "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabboth." That meant liberty. It realized God's benign purpose in the day. By those great words the institution was once more set free to do its holy service for the highest welfare of man. Not a yoke of oppression, but a character of liberty and helpfulness, was this best of days, the memorials of man's relation to God. No Sabbath is well kept which is observed in a spirit of hardship, restraint and joylessness. The Sabbath is a glad day, a rest day, a day for looking up and for lifting up, a day for developing the Godward aspect of human life.

A really organized enthusiasm for a "Go-to-Church" Sunday has spread all over the land. Great cities and small villages have entered into the plan, showing a versatility and resourcefulness for propaganda that is notable. The advertising of the church has become a new movement in present-day religion. All this is helping the world to perceive anew the profound considerations which underlie church attendance.

Here we find, in the story which is the basis of this lesson, Jesus in attendance upon the synagogue, the church of His day. That was His practice. He stood for the best evidence of organized religion in His time. He found grave fault with some of its shortcomings, but he stood by it. He never broke loose from the synagogue. From the vantage point of its services, He proclaimed a noble type of worship.

Nobody can fine warrant in the words or example of the Master for spending all of Sunday on the golf links or in automobiling, or in puttering about a garden. He was found arrayed with those who met for the worship of God on the Sabbath. That is the first testimony anybody can offer to the church; lack of it nullifies all other witness. Despite all he may say, the non-church-goer is understood as not being on the side of God and religion.

The Scandalized Ecclesiastics.

Our own day's deep social sense is firmly buttressed in the practice and teachings of Jesus. He put human welfare above ritual. Churchly etiquette meant less to him than the well-being of living men and women. His conception of the Sabbath was of a day that is beautiful in the ministry to man. Tradition counted for nothing as against helpfulness. Our own Sunday should be a day so helpful to all sides of man's nature that it will bind society together by a powerful spiritual tie. The aristocratic ecclesiastics of Christ's time had ritualized religion to death. The minute matters of rites and ceremonies and proscriptions and regulations had displaced the essential spirit of the wholesome law of Jehovah. Of course their successors are with us today, as they have been in every generation. The minutiæ of altar lamps and altar trimmings, whether prayers shall be read from a book or uttered extemporaneously; whether the minister shall wear a gown or display his own tailor's wares—such minor matters as these have always shown a tendency to assume major importance in organized, institutional religion. Conformity to these non-essentials has often been made a test of orthodoxy. Then along comes the reformer, with the vital word and the vital deed, and the ecclesiastics are scandalized, while the people rejoice.

So it was in this story. Jesus smashed into atoms the finely-spun ritualism of the pharisees by healing a sick woman on the Sabbath in the synagogue. How he loved people and sought to help them! Over against a human need, the rules of the church party weighed nothing. And moreover, to their utter confusion, Jesus proved from their own deliverances that this vital, helpful, social and really religious work on the Satbbath was entirely right.

Taking a "Dare."

Anybody who put the letter of the law—or his own trivial interpretation of the letter of the law—above the people's welfare could be sure of a sorching opinion from the gentle Jesus. These smug, self-righteous, man-oppressing pharisees moved him to deep indignation. Like a whistling stinging lash he excoriated them with "Ye hypocrites"! With biting sarcasm, he convicted them out of their own ritual. They provided mercy for a dumb beast on the Sabbath, the mercy which they denied to a child of Abraham.

Twice, in this lesson portion, Jesus broke the man-made traditions concerning the Sabbath, in order to heal the suffering. The first case was the woman in the synagogue. The second was a man with the dropsy, in the house of a pharisee. This latter seems to have been in the nature of a trap laid for Jesus. The jealous sabbatarians "were watching him." The whole occasion was elaborately staged. Here was the background of ecclesiastics. There in front stood the sick man, in clear view of the Guest from Nazareth. The whole occasion was one great question, "Now do you dare to it?"

Nobody spoke. But the question that was in everybody's eyes, and on everybody's lips, Jesus fearlessly faced, and answered by one of his own penetrating queries, which so often confounded his critics, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath, or not?"

They dared not answer. So Jesus healed the sufferer, and let him go, flinging at his accusers the while a hypothetical question from their own regulations which confounded them and justified him: "Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a well, and will not straightway draw him up on a Sabbath day?"

More pertinent and suggestive than the putting to shame of his adversaries by Jesus is the record "The multitude rejoiced." The crowd cares little for precedent—human helpfulness means much to it. The man with a vital message that works out in life may have the allegiance of the people. The Sabbath that honors God by serving the highest—which is the spiritual—welfare of man is the sort of Sabbath the people welcome and Christ proclaimed.

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VARIETIES

Colorado has 5,917,456 acres of land under irrigation.

Russia has 113 factories for making non-phosphorous matches.

In this country the telephone industry employs 152,000 people.

In the last year one aviator was killed for every 62,000 miles flown.

The population of Ireland has been almost halved in seventy-five years.

Considerably more than 400,000,000 people owe allegiance to the British crown.

Chile imports more than one hundred thousand cattle annually from Argentina.

There are 611,000 more white women in the south than there are of colored of both sexes.

About four hundred arrests for counterfeiting are made in the United States each year.

Sanitarians in tropical countries are beginning to understand the ants are among the insects which transmit diseases.

According to a French scientist oysters can be kept for two weeks in filtered water without injury or loss of weight.

New York state school laws now require 180 days' attendance yearly by all pupils between seven and sixteen years of age.

The champion corn grower of Wisconsin is Paul Koschnik, Fond du Lac county, his yield being 133 bushels 39 pounds on one acre.

The city of Los Angeles has illuminated signs indicating the names of the streets, which are turned on and off by clock-work mechanism.

With a four-horse power engine a motor driven plow invented in England cuts a six-inch furrow at a speed in excesss of three miles an hour.

Uruguay is building a deep water port on its Atlantic coast to serve as an outlet for a vast section tapped by a railroad extending across the republic.

Although Belgium has reduced the working day of its coal miners to nine hours, the enforcement of the law has not, apparently, affected the production.

The number of horses on farms in the United States on January 1, 1914, was 20,962,000, against 20,567,000 last year, 20,509,000 in 1912 and 20,277,000 in 1911.

Austria-Hungary, which not long ago was able to supply almost its entire demand for grain, has in recent years imported considerable quantities.

A recent census, the first of the kind ever taken, credited Denmark, which has about one-third the area of Wisconsin, with more than 5,400,000 fruit trees.

Rope filled horseshoes, which pick up small stones and sand and present a rough surface have been invented in Germany for helping horses on slippery streets.

The habit of chewing starch is said to be gaining ground among girls, especially in laundries. A doctor declares its effects are as injurious as those of morphine or cocaine.

More than a million dollars' worth of raisins were exported from the United States in the last year the quantity, 18,500,000 pounds, being in excess of any total exported any earlier year.

The development of powerful and reliable aeroplane motors has enabled French aviators to do most of their most daring flying with monoplanes with a wing spread of not more than 25 feet.

In the last forty years there have been more than ten thousand boiler explosions in the United States, in which about eleven thousand persons have been killed and more than fifteen thousand injured.

A successful peach grower, S. J. T. Bush, in a recent talk at Rochester, N. Y., said that 200,000 bushels of peaches rotted on the trees in one New York county alone in 1912, for lack of care to transport them to market.

Electricity is the only agent which will thaw frozen water pipes underground. With the aid of electricity the pipe can be easily thawed in a short time, the passage of current through the pipe heating it enough to melt the ice.

The Audobon societies expended $80,000 in bird protection in this country last year. Junior Audobon classes, organized under the direction of the National Association of Audobon Societies, have attained a membership of 52,000.

Automatic delivery of rural mail is provided by a North Dakota man's invention of a car to run on an aerial track, from which it takes electric power, automatically stopping at each house on a route and ringing a bell to announce its arrival.

As a result of a vigorous corn campaign waged by the Philippine bureau of education at Manila there has been a decided increase in the production of corn and a large decrease in the use of rice, formerly the chief article of diet in the archipelago.

Timor is an island about 263 miles long and 60 miles wide at its greatest breadth, 2,100 miles from Hong-Kong and 436 miles from Port Darwin, the nearest important port. The eastern half, where the oil fields are being developed belongs to Portugal and the western part to the Netherlands. The climate is good.

The Philippine assembly has passed a bill aiming at the establishment of co-operative rural credit associations in the islands. The main object of the measure is to facilitate the obtaining of credit by the small farmer, as banks refuse to grant accommodation to him.

Though tantalum has been known for a century, it was not commercially useful until Moissan in 1903 brought it into the limelight through the electric furnace. It is found in the Black Hills of Dakota. The most important use to which tantalum is put is in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent lamps.

Steps are being taken for the preservation of the famous oak tree at Tilford, Surrey. On the advice of a prominent official at Kew gardens, decayed matter is being removed and the cavity filled with masonry. The age of the "king's oak," as it is generally known, is variously estimated to be from 300 to 1,000 years.

Gold mining companies of the Rand field, South Africa, have been experimenting with electric blasting with a view of reducing the danger of miner's phthisis, a disease ascribed to the fine dust that results from blasting. By using electric systems the firing can be done from the surface, and the air can be cleared of the fine dust before the miners need to enter the mine.

WORTH-WHILE FACTS

Old Glory.

Congress (1794) first ordered that our flag should consist of 15 stripes, alternate red and white, and 15 stars, white on a blue field. There were 15 states. The stars and stripes were equal, and a stripe and star were added with the advent of each new state. This was changed in 1818, as the states increased and the flag threatened to become too large, by reducing the stripes to 13, representing the original union, and the stars were made equal to the number of states. No change has since been made except to add a star whenever the Union increased by the admission of a state.

Smithsonian Institute.

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., is the gift to the people of the United States of James Smithson of England, who, in dying in 1829, left, under certain conditions, a bequest of $541,379 for the establishment of an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The original amount has since been increased by other bequests and means to about $900,000. The government is invested by act of congress in a board of regents, composed of the Vice President and chief justice of the United States, three senators appointed by the Vice President, three representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and six citizens chosen by congress. The presiding officer, ex-officio, is the President of the United States.

Bed Rock of the World.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bed rock of the world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten times as thick as the united thickness of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock from which all the other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived.

It is true that it does not contain lime, while limestones do contain that substance, but it furnishes the foundation for animal growth, and animal growth brings lime into existence. It is claimed by scientists that all the lime in the world has, at some time, no doubt been a portion of many different animals, and possibly of human beings also.

Seasons North and South of Equator

The seasons of the year come and go, and if any of us think of their comparative length at all, we would say, probably, that each of them contains the same number of days, says the Kansas City Star. Yet the northern hemisphere enjoys in each year seven days more of spring and summer than of fall and winter. On the other hand the southern hemisphere has seven more days of fall and winter than of spring and summer. This inequality of the seasons is due to the greater rapidity with which the earth moves when it is in perihelion, that is, nearest the sun on its yearly journey about its elliptical path, as is the case each December 31.

The lands south of the equator have a shorter summer than ours because they are near to the sun, through the fact that the earth revolves on an axis that is not upright, but is inclined to an angle of about 23 degrees. At the same time, being nearer the sun, it receives in a given time more heat, so that the two differences neutralize each other.

In the matter of daylight and darkness there is also dissimilarity. We of the north have, according to astronomers, 4,464 hours of the day in each year, and 4,296 hours of the night. The southern hemisphere has only 4,296 hours of day and 4,464 of night. While the southern hemisphere receives as much heat in its shorter term of daylight as we do in our greater, scientists say that it will retain less heat, because it has 168 hours more of night, during which the heat is radiated off.

It is certain that the southern hemisphere is the colder, but some scientists assert that this is due to the immense cupola of ice which exists round the South Pole. Probably, however, the astronomical fact is itself the cause of the latter.

If the plane of the equator corresponded exactly with that of the earth's orbit, than it is evident that every day would be followed by a night of equal length. In consequence, however, of the obliquity of the ecliptic, or orbit, there are only two days in the year when this is actually the case, namely, March 20 and September 23. Thus our year is divided into four well marked periods. Winter begins December 22, which is the shortest day of the year, and continues until March 20, which is called the spring equinox, because on it the day and night are of equal length. Spring commences then and continues until June 21, during which the days begin to shorten, until September 23, when day and night are again equal, and we have the autumn equinox. Fall commences September 23 and the days continue to diminish until December 22, which is the shortest day, and after which they begin to lengthen.

The largest coal mine in the world at Nokomis, Ill., where one thousand tons of coal are taken out every hour, is entirely operated by electricity.

Words That Are Used Incorrectly

QUITE—Don't use "quite" to mean "partly" or "almost." Quite means wholly, entirely, completely. To say "I am quite well" is to say "I am entirely well," not "I am partly, or almost, well."

RECOLLECT—Recollect is wrongly used as a synonym for "remember." It means the mental re-collecting of what we cannot at first remember. If, for example, we cannot remember a name we try to recollect it.

RELIGION and PIETY — These words are incorrectly used to mean the same thing. Religion is one's creed. Piety is one's goodness. There are many creeds. There is only one goodness. There are dozens of Religions. There is but one Piety.

LIMB—The use of the word "limb" for "leg" has largely died out; yet it is still sometimes heard. "Limb" implies any of the four limbs of the human body; the arms equally with the legs. To speak of a "limb" when "leg" is meant, is ridiculous.

RESTIVE—This word is wrongfully used as a synonym for "restless." We speak of a horse that will not stand still as "restive." "Restive" actually means "standing stubbornly still"—"refusing to move."

UTTER—This adjective is merely another form of the word "outer." (The verb "to utter," thus means "to put out" or to "put forth," and hence "to speak.") But too often the adjective "utter" is misused to mean "absolute" or "entire." When the Bible speaks of "utter darkness" it means "outer darkness." But when folk nowadays speak of an "utter failure," or an "utter success," or "utter happiness," they are speaking as incorrectly as if they said "outert failure," "outer success" or "outer happiness."

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

THE BLADE BOOK

Old Canal Days.

I am now 75 years old. I came from England 64 years ago to settle in Pennsylvania. We came over in a sailing vessel and were five weeks and three days on the ocean. When we came to the Allegheny mountains, the canal boat in which we were was divided into three sections, put on a cable road, and drawn up the mountain side; when we reached the summit we were let down by the same means, until we reached the foot, when the boat was put together again, and we came in it to Pittsburg.

Our captain on the boat was a wicked swearing man. One day on the boat two suspicious looking fellows got on, and they, and the captain had a great deal of talk. Our family were the only passengers on the boat. Then the captain was missing and the fellows were in charge, and the night coming on. They talked with father, who made a poor mouth, asked them if his biggest boys could get a job of work so he would get enough to take us to our journey's end. His ruse succeeded, the men got off during the night, next morning the captain was again at his post. That was a night of terror to our family. Father had sold his property in England and the money from the sale was to buy a farm in America; and my mother carried it in her bosom until we came to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where my father bought a farm of 200 acres at ten dollars per acre. When we came here in 1850, there were no buggies or sleighs, but wagons and sleds, or jumbos, homemade, for two or three people filled the requirements. Women and girls wore homespun flannel in winter and spinning wheels were in every farm house. Candles and grease lamps at night gave light to the busy women. The men were as busy as the women; there was no farm machinery; in winter they had to thresh out the grain with a flail, chop wood, clear land, but all had their pleasures; neighbors helped each other, and got fun out of it. There were "literaries" at the schoolhouses; there were spelling matches, singing schools, apple parings, huskings and quiltings. The schools in the country were attended by young men and women, but now, when the eighth grade is reached, they graduate and go to the high schools in town; which makes the district school a tame affair. I remember the first day I went to school in America going through the woods the whole way.

The above forms an interesting bit of history for our book. Our correspondent, has been a Blade reader from the war time.—M. H.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

AN HEIRLOOM

I have an old stand that while it cannot "talk", like the day book, is older and has traveled quite a lot. It stands 29 inches high from the floor and is built of solid cherry, the top being one solid board. There are two drawers with glass knobs. This stand was given to my great-great-great-great grandmother for a wedding present. This was in Vermont, where it was hand made. Later it was removed to the state of New York. A homestead was taken up here, one boundary of which was the state line between New York and Pennsylvania. In later years the line was changed, throwing the homestead where my father, Devillo C. Smith, was born, in the state of Pennsylvania. I have the old deed made out on parchment. My father brought the stand with him to Iowa. It has since been taken to Florida, then to Georgia and back to Iowa again. My father has many relatives in and around Chautauqua county, Pa. His father, Chauncy Smith, was one of 14 children. I would be glad to hear if any of them reads this letter.—Mrs. R. C. N., Iowa.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

I have an old hackle that has been used for cleaning flax in Ireland, and was brought over by James Finley, my grandmother's grandfather, who was born 123 years ago. Among other things are a set of gold pin with garnet set given as a wedding present to the same grandmother 93 years ago.

A large arm chair made by one of the Finley boys more than a century ago, and an old Bible owned by my great grandfather more than a century ago; also an old law book containing the acts of the first session of the fifth congress of the United States held at the city of Philadelphia in 179-.

I have a little brown jug and a table fork, given me by my grandmother who was born 125 years ago, and which has passed to her from her grandfather, whose surname, by the way, happened to be Peary. I also have an old wooden clock in running order and a pewter basin more than a century old, an old tin lantern and candle molds, dishes and other things of great age too numerous to mention. All the things are in good condition.

Now, to any Blade reader not a collector of antique relics, who can make up a list to beat this, bring on your goods.—Mrs. J. G. J., N. C.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Some say the farm is a poor teacher of economy. Then why do pigs get fat on scraps? And even why are meats cured with coal ashes. And good warm bed covers grow out of a box of "strings." I've chased cows and calves until I was ready to drop. And tried to milk a cow with her first calf without help. The calf stepping on my toes, and the cow kicking milk from the crown of my fuzzy head to my feet. Such experiences have been a great school for me. In enjoy being able to manage a whole herd of cows, understanding taking care of them.

My Tomboy spirit led me a little out of the ordinary run of a girl's work. But I think sometimes it well worth while.

A wild mule and an auto never frighten me, for I have learned to manage mules and horses almost as well as cows.

But I do know how to appreciate the clean, healthy, wholesome and moral life of the farm and think there would be lots more happy people if they would have grit and determination enough to stand the few days of rough hard work and hot days on the farm.—Happy Hooligan of S. C.

EARLY TRAINING

"Your little girl must be a great deal of company for you," said one lady to another as the child flitted about the room. "Oh, yes," hestitatingly replied the mother, "she's company, but girls are more bother than boys, for boys can be out of doors." She had several boys but only one girl. Now that they are grown up, I am wondering how they have turned out. Does the mother have the confidence of that daughter, who was a "bother," or of those boys who were less trouble because they could stay out of doors? I hardly think so.

In marked contrast was another family where there were three lively boys. They were given a corner of the living room, where, with jackknives and pieces of pine, they whittled to their hearts' content, making remarkable animals and the like. Their grandfather hardly approved of such a clutter, but it was understood that the lads must clean up their whittlings when they were through. The mother thought it a more harmless amusement than playing on the streets. One of those boys died in his youth, while the other two have families of their own. They are men of principle, industrious and strong for temperance, with good positions ever at their command. Of course they had the advantage of being well-born. Often children become impertinent and disobedient from hearing tieir parents disagreeing in their presence and even countermanding each other's orders.

Yes, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and he (usually) will not depart from it." Solomon did not make any reservations, as I believe in doing, for many times when the will power is naturally weak, the young, when away from their parents, are often led astray by their associates.—Em. S., Earle, Wisconsin.

OTHER DAYS

I am an old lady, four score on the 30th of March, 1914. Well do I remember when everybody wore homespun and home-made clothing. Flannel, linen, casanet and linen were the names of the old fabrics. The men wore white linen and there were no washing machines—only the old wooden washboard. A home-made lamp was formed of saucer of melted lard with a rag wick floating in it. Then we made a pretty lamp by filling a hollowed turnip with grease, sticking in it a peach twig wrapped in cloth. I well remember the first cook-stove I ever saw. It was the sight of our neighborhood. My father bought the second. Before we had cooked over an open fire, and it was some time before we learned to operate it, and still longer before we liked the food as well cooked in the new way. How I should love to taste saltrising bread baked in the hearthstone oven!

Tomatoes were called Jerusalem apples and were raised as ornaments to the garden. We first cooked them into a sweet preserve, as we had no canned fruits then. My favorite flowers are hollyhocks and morning glories. In the winter I piece quilts; in the summer I raise chickens.—Mrs. Delia Shultz, Woodruff, Marshall county, W. Va.

Mrs. Shultz has taken us back in a charming way to the olden days. She would enjoy cards for her birthday.—M. H.

"LEAD HIM THERE"

To be successful in farming it is necessary to do all we can ourselves. The Bible does not say. "We are to get rich by the sweat of a hired hand's brow." Have your ground in good condition before planting, and then take good care of your crops. Better to have five acres in shape to raise 50 bushels per acre than to have ten acres to raise 25 bushels per acre. If you want your boy to become interested, show him the money. See that he has good clothes to wear. Don't drive him off to Sunday school, but take him by the hand and lead him there.—D. E. D., West Virginia.

A WAR TIME TEACHER

I began reading your pages in 1856, and continued for many years, all during the civil war. I was teaching at Kendallville, Indiana, when the first gun was fired at Ft. Sumpter in 1861, and taught in that country until the close of the war and then went west. I still read the Blade, and am very fond of The Peace Page. My house was one mile south and one-half mile west of Kendallville Ind., at that time. My name was Mary E. Hyde at that time. I want to find Lewis Tabor, who went to the civil war from that place.—Mrs. S. C. C., Kansas.

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The Intensive Life

Martha Holden.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE PAGE:

This is an age of economy, you may exclaim, thinking of the extravagance of certain individuals. But the general tendency is toward conservation and the use of everything. Said a woman to me yesterday, "Nothing is thrown away at our house until it has gone through the soup kettle." Naturally, she was speaking of the kitchen. It is the rule of today to make the most of what we have and not presume to fret because it's little.

Each one must settle this question: Not what he would do if he had other opportunities, but what he will do with those he has.

Are you trying for this intensive life? You see the value of it to your farms; you see its advantages in the big corporations which utilize all so-called wastage.

Then what about the life that counts? Is yours an influence for good in the home circle, the group about the post-office, store, with the people whom you meet every day?

Are you waiting for a larger field of service, or are you making your present small field to yield thirty or an hundred fold?

Rev. Mark Allison, of Seattle, who in 11 years has increased his church membership from 400 to 5,200 souls, says there are too many lazy preachers. But they can't compare with the number of lazy laymen. Dr. Matthews said last week that in his denomination alone there are 40,000 elders. Each elder should bring in two new members a month, while the average is less than two a year. The 40,000 elders, therefore, are loafing on their jobs and are rightly chargeable with the loss of 960,000 accessions to just one denomination annually.

These are church statistics, but all moral or uplifting movements are capable of similar computation.

What is your great Peace Page family doing for the real life of the people?

Our Correspondents

Mrs. Jennie McGuire, Sparta, Ills., would like birthday cards, March 12. Especially from the McGuires.—M. C. T., Ills.

The recipe for perpetual yeast is requested by Mrs. F. C. C., Ind.

Please tell how to make colorless sage for the hair and scalp.—G. O. K., Ind.

Will the correspondent sending pineapple and brandy remedy for asthma please write its properties and use at once to Mrs. A. D. Noble, James avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

E. M. I., Va., asks for the Sinking of the Titanic. It is too long for this column.

C. H. M., Ranch 89, Howbert, Colo., would like to write to K. of Va.

John Porter is at Melstone, Montana.

S. Mc. E., O., asks if Ireland gets home rule, what party will get the blarney stone.

In 1814 my mother was 18 years old. She was working at Stephen Ketcham's in Greers, N. Y., at 50 cents per week. She sent to town and bought eight yards of calico for a dress at 75 cents a yard. Three months' work to pay for calico to make a dress. No comments.—Ell Bartoo, N. Y.

How's that for war prices? They were about as high in the civil war, were they not, Mr. Bartoo?

L. D., N. J., asks the form for a business letter when written by a woman. A formal letter should begin:
John Smith, Atty. at Law.
My Dear Sir—
Or Smith & Smith Attys. at Law.
Gentlemen—
My dear Mr. Smith is more formal than Dear Mr. Smith, in addressing an acquaintance.

LAW

Become A Lawyer

There are thousands of capable men in small positions with small salaries and no future who need only our training to become successful Lawyers. The demand for Lawyers is increasing daily—Law is becoming a vital factor in every business—large firms are seeking competent Lawyers with our training for their regular staff, and are willing to pay big salaries.

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It is no longer complex—no education required beyond the ability to read and write. Our instruction is written in plain language—it is the combined knowledge of the world's famous legal experts—Professors of Law in such big resident colleges as Univ. of Wis., Univ. of Chicago, Harvard, Univ. of Mich., N. Western Univ., and Univ. of Nebraska. It is recognized as the foremost home-study Law method by America's greatest legal and educational authorities—it is the **only** method used in colleges. Advanced—simplified—different absolutely from all others—completely covering every branch of American Laws. It is like having great Professors in your home.

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The Heroism of Common Things

By Martha Holden.

Will you please give a biography of Charles Lamb?—Mrs. E. A., Mich.

Charles Lamb was born in Crown Office Row, Innes Temple, London, Feb. 10, 1775. He went to school with Samuel Taylor Coleridge and they formed a life-long friendship. When Lamb was 17 he became an accountant in the East India House of London and there he remained for 33 years.

In the very morning of his life, a dread hereditary calamity came upon him, insanity.

He had for some months to be confined in a lunatic asylum, and a few months afterward, his sister Mary "worn down to a state of extreme misery by attention to needlework by day, and to her mother at night," was suddenly seized with acute mania and stabbed her mother to the heart! Think, friends, of young Charles Lamb, a boy of 21, drudging every day at his high desk in the dreary mercantile house; a lad by constitution, excitable, nervous, timid, now going nightly to the asylum to soothe the terrible remorse of his sister. For Mary Lamb, with a speedy return to health, realized her frightful deed.

Friends helped Charles Lamb to obtain Mary's release from the institution on the express condition that he should undertake the responsibility of her safe keeping.

It meant the giving up of all the youthful joys of his life, the relinquishment of the young girl to whom he was engaged the lovely Alice Winterton.

It proved no light domestic charge, for though Mary Lamb, during her long periods of health, was an intelligent and affectionate companion, there was ever present the apprehension of the dreadful malady.

This loyalty of a brother, his calm, self-mastery and loving self renunciation will ever give him an imperishable claim to the reverence and affection of all who are capable of appreciating the heroisms of common life. Charles Lamb was a Knight of the Holy Grail, as surely as was Parsifal.

When the long hours at the desk were done, Lamb devoted himself to writing. As a boy he had been a great reader of the classics, he knew Latin and Greek, and in his sequestered years his beloved authors served him well as models for his own quaint expression.

Charles and Mary wrote together the Tales founded on the plays of Shakespeare, which are read today by every child. Mary Lamb, assisted by her brother, also wrote a volume of poetry for children, and some school girl stories.

We know Charles Lamb best by the Essays of Elia, a collection first appearing in Leigh Hunt's "Reflector" and the London magazine. The latter only lasted five years, and came to an end at the same time that the East India House decided to reward Charles Lamb's long and faithful service with a pension, amounting to over $2,000 a year.

He died at the age of 59, loved, honored and mourned by a large circle of literary friends. Wordsworth wrote a tribute in verse to this cherished friend of his youth.

Charles Lamb was the first English writer to change the style of Dr. Samuel Johnson, who set the fashion of long words and obscure phrases. Johnson's fine thoughts were smothered under blankets of long words. Lamb's diction was direct, though quaint, and his language simple for that classic time. He wrote on any subject that occurred to him, for to wander at its own sweet will was the first necessity of his genius. Every school boy knows the flavor of the essay on Roast Pig; every whist player who has not read Sarah Battle has missed the essence of the game.

Lamb was a colorist in words. Nothing is more remarkable about his writings than the color contrasts they present. The Charming Sweepers is a study in black. Of Quakers he writes, and it is a study in dovecolor. "The very garments of a Quaker seem incapable of receiving a soil. Every Quakeress is a lily, and when they come up in bands to their Whitsun conferences, whitening the easterly streets of the metropolis they show like troops of Shining Ones."

"Dream Children, a Reverie," has long been my favorite of the Elia essays and I wish there was room for it here. Many of you know it, how he tells his imaginary children, little John and Alice, the traditions of their ancestors, exquisite in its tenderness. At the last he says, this dear Charles Lamb:

"Then, I told how, for seven long years, in hope sometimes, sometimes in despair, yet persisting ever, I courted the fair Alice W—n; and, as much as children could understand, I explained to them what coyness, and, difficulty and denial meant in maidens—when suddenly, turning to Alice, the soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such reality of representment, that I became in doubt which of them stood there before me, or whose that bright hair was; and while I stood gazing, both the children grew fainter to my view, receding and still receding, till nothing at last but two mournful features were seen in the uttermost distance, which, without speech, strangely impressed upon me the effects of speech: "We are not of Alice, nor of thee, nor are we children at all. The children of Alice call Bartrum father."

ADDRESSES WANTED

Dundon.
Mrs. M. W. B., Santa Cruz.
Mrs. E., of California.
Mrs. E. C. G., Arkport, N. Y.
Mrs. D. S. M.
G. V. F.
Mrs. M. F. B.
Sally Gobble, Va.
Jean.
M. H. L., Ohio.
G. V. F., East Tenn.
Carrie Marsh, Tenn.

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And We DO Prove It!

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Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer is as pure and clean as water and contains no thick, heavy lead and sulphur that must be shaken up. It does not give the hair a "dyed" appearance because it is so mild. The hair will be restored to its *original* color in from 4 to 8 days. When this is accomplished, one application a week or two applications a month will simply disappear with one or two applications. It is absolutely harmless and over 100,000 satisfied users have proved it.

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MARY T. GOLDMAN, 23 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Send me full-sized $1.00 bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer. I enclose 25c in stamps or coin to cover charges. I solemnly swear that I desire the Restorer for my own use; that I will not sell or give it away, and that I have never used or purchased Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer.

Full Name
Nearest Express Office
County
The original color of my hair before it started to fade or turn gray, was
Enclose sample of hair if convenient.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

I WONDER WHY?

I am a girl of nearly eighteen summers and spend most of my time at home, my mother being in poor health. House work is one of my many hobbies. I think the slit skirt perfectly ridiculous. Though one thing I have noticed, no matter how much the young men make fun of the girls' dress, those same young men will pick out none but the most fashionably dressed girls to go with. I have often wondered why.—Happy Sally.

MAKING FRIENDS

The mild winter weather we are having here in Southern Indiana, has caused the leaves to appear early, on my crimson rambler rose, but Jack Frost has nipped them every time.

These long winter evenings I spend reading Often I attend motion picture shows, but I do not find time or have a desire to visit pool rooms or saloons. To make friends one must go more than half the way, in some cases nine tenths the way. How many of you M. G. R.'s agree to this? A friend is also easily lost, but the right kind will stay with you through thick and thin.—C. N., Indiana.

THE BOTTOMLESS PIT

There is a short mountain seven miles from here that has a hole down through it called the Devil's hole. I went to see it once. It looks like a perpendicular cave. It's said to have no bottom. All the available boulders have been rolled in the hole, trees have been slipped down the slope into it. I pitched some stones in; could hear them hit against the side of a crook, but the next hit was out of hearing. I wish there was an exchange column added to the page. Also more simple home remedies discussed.—G. W. L., Tenn.

What kind of an exchange? Let us hear more about it.—M. H.

STAY AT HOME

I think those that have been reared on the farm should stay and be thankful they are a farmer's daughter or son. I know I am. Boys and girls who flock to the city for work and entertainment soon realize that the pure air of their little country homes is best. If there were more country churches, better country schools and clubs to keep them interested, fewer would leave home. I think some parents are too neglectful about the welfare of their boys and girls. If they would live closer to our churches and be more active workers, I believe things would soon change.—A. K., Hardinsburg, Indiana.

GIRLS' RIGHTS

I am glad the Blade Book has been reopened with the appropriate and interesting chapter called the New Year Gateway. I have been reading the various opinions on the subject of the boy staying on the farm. I once read an article "Give the Girl a Chance" which appealed to me. It showed that the girl as a working member of the family should have a part financially as well. That she should have horse, cow or chickens of her very own from which to receive profit. Her amusements and future welfare should receive due consideration. The girl should have an equal chance with the boy in the development of her individual talents. No doubt much of the discontent and unrest among women originate in the ignoring of girl's rights in the home.

Several have spoken of a preference for the story "The Shepherd of the Hills." This was my favorite of Harold Bell Wright's stories so far as I have read them. The mountain environment seemed so real. Although I have never been in the mountains I lived in them in imagination and even breathed the mountain air, which shows what a healthful environment will do for a story.

What has become of Mary Story Whitsit, who believed in signing real names? She wrote of their club of farmers' wives and of their home being near that of Walt Mason. In her last letter she spoke favorably of a letter from Kittye Kern in which she advocated less speed in house cleaning and more rest. We have heard from Kittye Kern since but not from Mrs. Whitsit.—Aunt Florence.

Mrs. Whitsit and Kittye Kern, come again. You are old favorites and the M. G. R.'s want to hear from you.—M. H.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE

I live in a little mining town. I will tell you how they get the coal out of the mines.

The miners go to the "rooms" where the coal has not been taken out, and after the coal cutting machine has dug a cleft in the face of the coal, they blast it down with blasting powder and it is ready to be loaded into cars. The cars are then pushed up close to the coal. When the cars are loaded a mule pulls them down to the "entry" where an electric motor then takes it to the tipple. It is then dumped into a conveyer where the impurities are picked out, and from there to the railroad cars. A. B. Hollowell, I have the poem which you requested, but I think it is too long for the Poets' Corner. I would like to exchange post cards.—Elyla Lancaster, Lowe, W. Va.

THE OUT-OF-DOORS

My mother has been dead for five years and since then my sister and I have kept house for father and the family. My hobbies are reading and painting, and would be horseback riding if I lived on a farm. Would some western boy or girl trade homes with me for about a one week so I can take a wild ride across the prairie?

I am a nature lover and could live out-doors all the time, but as I'm a housekeeper also, I couldn't very well do that and hold my "job." My birthday is April 8; will be 19. Will Lila L. Scott, of Beacon, N. Y., tell us more of her beautiful, picturesque country along the Hudson? I am extremely fond of music and love flowers.—Girlie from W. Va.

A GENTLE HINT

Some time ago a young Japanese woman visited this country with a missionary. The young ladies of the home where she was to be entertained followed her to her room and began to talk about her native dress. She endured it for a time, then quietly said: "In our country no one but the lowest classes talk about dress." Let us learn a lesson from this young Oriental and turn our thought and conversation into higher and more profitable channels.—Beulah.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Montana Winter.

I live in a little town away back in the mountains; we are about one mile from the postoffice and store. But there are telephones all around to the ranches and mines. I have a saddle horse of my own to ride in the summer time, but in winter there is too much snow. There are 15 inches of snow now.—Mattie Snow, Quartz, Mont.

A Bear Story.

I want to tell you about three little bears—you can call them Teddy bears if you want to—and their mamma and papa bears. Papa bear didn't do much but grunt and growl if things didn't go to suit him. Maybe he was like some of the little girls' and boys' papas—but of course it wasn't yours or mine. Mamma Bear tried to do all she could to help the little bears in their play, and taught them to be mannerly and kind; but sometimes they would forget and be naughty, and sometimes they were only mischievous and didn't mean to be bad. Well, one little bear's name was Teddy because he had eyes that looked like shoe buttons; one was Bobby because he had a very short tail; and the other was Pug because he had a very short nose.

One day they started out for a day of pleasure and adventure. They all ate blackberries till they were satisfied, for it was summer-time; then they lay down and took a nap in the warm sunshine. Pug was the first to wake up, and putting his nose close to Teddy's ear he gave a loud grunt, and at the same time slapped his paws on Teddy's shoulder. Teddy was so scared he jumped up and turned right over and came down on top of Bobby, who lay near him; and such a scramble as there was for a while you never saw. Teddy and Bobby were inclined to be angry at first, but they finally took it all in good part and began skipping around to play as you have seen little pigs do sometimes. Now they all started out different ways, agreeing to come back home at night. Teddy saw a little girl picking blackberries, but he kept out of her sight till she had her bucket full. He didn't want to hurt the little girl, but he wanted the berries she was picking, for I guess he was selfish, maybe, like some little girls and boys are sometimes, so he crept up close to her and when she saw him she was so frightened she dropped her bucket and ran home and told her papa about the little bear she had seen, and her papa ook his gun and went out there, but Teddy had eaten the berries and gone; but the man saw and shot at and nearly hit him, but he was so frightened he was willing to pick his own berries after that, instead of taking those others had picked, and he took a sad face home with him.

Bobby kept walking about enjoying himself, eating a few berries, till he came to a corn field with nice ears of corn in it. He wanted some badly, but he didn't think it was just right to take it. But finally he came to an old horse in a shed who was eating corn, and he asked him for some. "Well," said the horse, "I don't know as I own the corn, only what I need to eat, but I worked hard plowing it, and since you are so polite as to ask for it I think I will give you part of mine, and I will go a little hungry for a while. I guess it won't hurt me if I don't cry and whine about it."

Bobby thanked the old horse and went home happy. Pug walked about a while till he saw a pool of water and thought he would get a drink, and when he put his head out over the water he thought he saw another little bear in the water and he jumped back and so did the other little bear he thought he saw, and then he thought it was so funny he nearly laughed, and looked so pleasant that when he looked again the other little bear in the water looked pleasant, too. I guess if all little girls and boys looked pleasant when they looked at each other we would see pleasant looks in their faces mirrored back like the little bear did in the water; and when he got near his home, which was at the bottom of a hill, he made himself up into a little round ball and rolled in, and Bobby caught him and they had a friendly tussle right there, and Mamma Bear had to give them a hug to make them more quiet.—Uncle Frank, of Golden Eagle, Ills.

A Sugar Maker.

My hobby is going to school and working in the sugar camps. Suppose you all know what that is. I wonder who is my twin. I was born May 20, 1895. All who have that birth be sure and write me. We had a large flood out here not many days ago, which did much damage. It was a dam that was built at the head of Stony river. It washed several million feet of timber away. The dam burst one day about 4 o'clock in the evening and the next day it washed away a large iron bridge.—Thomas G. Hanlin, Bismarck, W. Va.

Proud of Her Ancestry.

I live in the dear old state of Tennessee, known as the Volunteer state. I am 13 years old and go to the Mosheim high school. My father served in the Spanish-American war during the year of 1898-99. I am glad to say I am a descendant of John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee.—Samantha Mae Hull, Mosheim, Tenn.

Mary Ella Jolley, East Berkshire, Vt., would enjoy cards.

Silvie Longshore, Zanesville, Ohio, was 14 on February 14, 1914.

POETS' CORNER

SWEET MEMORIES—
BEAUTIFUL FUTURE

By Margaret E. Sangster.

They never quite leave us—the friends who have passed
Through the shadows of death to the sunlight above;
A thousand sweet memories are holding them fast
To the places they blessed with their presence and love.

The work which they left and the books which they read
Speak mutely, though still with an eloquence rare;
And the songs that they sang, and the dear words they said,
Still linger and sigh on the desolate air.

We toil at our task in the burden and heat
Of life's passionate noon. They are folded in peace.
It is well. We rejoice that their heaven is sweet,
And one day for us all the bitter will of rest

We, too, will go home o'er the river
As the strong and the lovely before us have gone.
Our sun will go down in the beautiful west,
To rise in the glory that circles the throne.
Until then we are bound by our love and our faith

To saints who are walking in paradise fair;
They have passed beyond sight, at the touching of death,
But they live like ourselves, in God's infinite care.

THE PROPER SPIRIT

Troubles? Sure, I've lots of them.
Got 'em heaped up by the score;
Got 'em baled and bundled up,
Got 'em hid behind the door—
Got 'em young, and got 'em old,
Got 'em big and little, too;
Don't care to discuss 'em now,
Rather tell my joys to you.

Got the finest home there is,
Got the finest pair of boys,
An' the sweetest little girl—
Reg'lar livin', breathin' joys.
Got the finest wife in town,
Got a little garden, too;
Troubles? Sure, I've got 'em, but
Rather tell my joys to you!

Got a bunch of friends I love—
Friends I know are stanch and true;
Visit 'em, they visit me,
Just the way good friends should do;
Got my health, an' got a job,
That's enough to see me through
Troubles? Sure, I've got 'em, but
Rather tell my joys to you.

A BOY'S THOUGHT OF LINCOLN

Some days in school, when teacher says,
"Jim, name the Presidents,"
I up and I commence,
And say them all, from Washington
clear through Buchanan, then
I have to stop and clear my throat—I always have to when
I come to Abraham Lincoln's name,
Even though the teacher whispers
"Shame!"
Can't you remember, Jim?"
Can't I remember him!
Why, he's my hero! That is why
I get choked up and want to cry!
Once he was just as poor as I,
And homely, too, and tall and shy.
But he was brave and made his place,
Climbed to the top and freed a race!
When I think what he dared to do,
I just vow I'll do something, too!
—Children's Magazine.

A LITTLE PARABLE

By Anne Reeve Aldrich.

I made a cross myself whose weight
Was later laid on me;
This thought is torture as I toil
Up life's steep Calvary.

To think mine own hands drove the nails!
I sang a merry song,
And chose the heaviest wood I had
To build it firm and strong.

If I had guessed—if I had dreamed
Its weight was meant for me,
I should have made a lighter cross
To bear up Calvary.

SING A SONG OF CHEERFULNESS

Sing a song of cheerfulness
To brighten up the way;
Sing it when you labor,
And sing it when you play.
Sing it if you're able,
No matter what they say;
Sing a song of cheerfulness
Every blessed day.

Just sing a song of cheerfulness,
'Twill glorify the day;
For the sun is shining earthward,
And God is on the way;
And heaven beams upon us,
And the shining angels say:
"Sing a song of cheerfulness,
And sing it every day."

Sing a song of cheerfulness,
No matter what you meet;
Bring a joyful presence
To every friend you greet.
Confident in marching
And hopeful in retreat.
Singing songs of cheerfulness
Helps to keep you sweet.

Sing a song of cheerfulness,
'Twill surely better prove;
Brave in all misfortunes,
No matter where you rove.
Fix your mind on duty
And fill your heart with love,
Sing a song of cheerfulness,
Trusting God above.

A POOR WAYFARING MAN

Old Hymn.

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often crossed me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief
That I could never answer nay.
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went or whence he came;
But there was something in his eye
That won my love, I know not why.

Once, when my scanty meal was spread,
He entered, not a word he spake;
Just perishing for lack of bread,
I gave him all, he blest and brake;
And ate, but gave me part again,
Mine was an angel's portion then,
For while I fed with eager haste
The crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock, his strength was gone,
The heedless water mocked his thirst,
He heard it, saw it hurrying on.
I ran and raised the sufferer up,
Thrice from the stream he drained my cup,
Dipt and returned it running o'er,
I drank and never thirsted more.

'Twas night, the floods were out, it blew
A wintry hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof.
I warmed, I clothed my guest,
I laid him on my own couch to rest,
Then made the earth my bed and seemed
In Eden's garden while I dreamed.

Stript, wounded, beaten nigh to death
I found him on the highway side;
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath,
Revived his spirit and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment, he was healed,
I had myself, a wound concealed,
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next condemned
To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
The tide of lying tongues I stemmed,
And honored him midst shame and scorn.
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He asked if I for him would die?
My flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
But my free spirit cried: "I will!"

Then in a moment to my view
The stranger started from disguise,
The tokens in his hands I knew,
My Savior stood before my eyes.
He spake and my poor name he named,
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed,
These deeds shall thy memorial be.
Fear not, thou didst them unto me!"

THE WILL MAKES THE WAY

By John G. Saxe.

It was a noble Roman,
In Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker,
Before the castle, say:
"They're safe in such a fortress—
There is no way to shake it!"
"On! on!" exclaimed the hero,
"I'll find a way or make it!"

Is fame your aspiration?
Her path is steep and high!
In vain he seeks her temple,
Content to gaze and sigh!
The shining throne is waiting,
But he alone can take it,
Who says with Roman firmness,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is learning your ambition
There is a royal road;
Alike, the peer and peasant
Must climb to her abode.
Who feels the thirst of knowledge,
In Helicon may slake it,
If he has the Roman will
To find a way or make it.

Are riches worth the getting?
They must be bravely sought—
With wishing and with fretting
The boon can not be bought.
To all the prize is open,
But he can only take it
Who says with Roman courage,
"I'll find a way, or make it."

WHAT $10 DID FOR THIS WOMAN

The Price She Paid for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Which Brought Good Health.

Danville, Va.—"I have only spent ten dollars on your medicine and I feel so much better than I did when the doctor was treating me. I don't suffer any bearing down pains at all now and I sleep well. I cannot say enough for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as they have done so much for me. I am enjoying good health now and owe it all to your remedies. I take pleasure in telling my friends and neighbors about them."—Mrs. MATTIE HALEY, 501 Colquhone Street, Danville, Va.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. Will Not Cost One Cent. Send your name and we will send you 5 set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. WRITE TODAY for pictures. No harm done. If take back what you can't sell.
M. O. Seitz, 3M52 Chicago

How To Gain Flesh

A simple but sure way to increase the weight, it is asserted by several well known physicians is to take regularly for several months one or two 3 grain hypo-nuclane tablets after each meal. These little tablets have the distinguished merit of increasing the red and white blood corpuscles, aiding digestion and promoting assimilation and absorption of the elements in the food which go to make blood and solid tissues. They are obtainable in sealed packages. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

DUCHESS TANGOES AT 53

Nice, March 6.—The Queen of Denmark is the latest devotee of the tango. Twice within the last few days she has attended tango teas with her mother, the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has had professional dancers perform in a private room. The grand duchess, who is 53 years old, is taking lessons from a male dancer.

The queen today witnessed a match between Garros and Languille, in which the aviators looped the loop 50 times.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

CECROPS

Will you please give what information you can about Cecrops?—F. M. A., Richwood, W. Va.

Cecrops was, according to Greek tradition, the founder of Athens and the first king of Attica. He was said to have been an autochton (sprung from the soil), and was sometimes represented as half man half dragon. He taught the savage inhabitants religion and morals, made them acquainted with the advantages of social life, and laid the foundation of the future city of Athens, which after him was originally called Cecropia. He is said to have introduced the art of shipbuilding. He died after a reign of 50 years. By the later Greeks he was represented as having led a colony from Sais in Egypt to Attica about 1,400 or 1,500 B. C., but the best modern critics do not look upon this event nor upon the life of Cecrops at all as historical. There is no doubt that Egypt did have a certain influence on the development of civilization in Greece, but it is not known how great this influence was. It is probable that the true Cecrops was a hero of the Pelasgian race.

LARGEST CITIES OF U. S.

Please give the population of the 14 largest cities of the United States. T. L., Farmersville Station, N. Y.

Following is the list of the 14 largest cities of the United States: New York, 4,766,883; Chicago, 2,185,283; Philadelphia, 1,549,008; St. Louis, 687,029; Boston, 670,585; Cleveland, 560,663; Baltimore, 558,485; Pittsburg, 533,905; Detroit, 465,766; Buffalo, 423,715; San Francisco, 416,912; Milwaukee, 373,857; Cincinnati, 364,463; Newark, 347,469.

NOBEL PRIZE AWARDS

Kindly give an account of the Nobel prizes in the columns of the bureau—H. R. M., Renss Falls, N. Y.

Alfred Bernard Nobel was a Swedish scientist, the inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896. He bequeathed his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses." The awards made at the end of the year 1913 were as follows: physics, Professor H. Kemerling Onnes, of the University of Leyden; chemistry, Professor Werner of Zurich; medicine, Dr. Charles Richet of Paris; literature, Rabindranath Tagore, British Indian poet; peace, Senator Henry La Fontaine, formerly president of the Permanent International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Please give the names of the counties of each congressional district of Ohio—H. B. B., Columbiana, Ohio.

The first and second districts are composed of Hamilton county; the third, Preble, Montgomery, and Butler counties; the fourth, Mercer, Darke, Miami, Shelby, Auglaize and Allen; the fifth, Van Wert, Putnam, Henry, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Paulding; the sixth, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Scioto, Pike, Highland; the seventh, Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Madison, Clarke, Champaign, Union, Logan; the eighth, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock; the ninth, Lucas, Ottawa; the tenth, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Athens, Vinton, Jackson; the eleventh, Ross, Hocking, Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway; the twelfth, Franklin; the thirteenth, Wood, Seneca, Huron, Sandusky, Erie; the fourteenth, Lorain, Medina, Summit, Portage; the fifteenth, Washington, Monroe, Morgan, Guernsey, Noble, Muskingum; the sixteenth, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Stark, Wayne; the seventeenth, Licking, Delaware, Knox, Coshocton, Richland, Ashland; the eighteenth, Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll, Columbiana; the nineteenth, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula; the twentieth and twenty-first districts are composed of parts of the city of Cleveland; the twenty-second district is composed of the remainder of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake.

ELECTRO MAGNETISM

Please explain electro-magnetism,—I. F. H., Ribolt, Ky.

The phenomena of electro-magnetism may be briefly described as follows: It is known that when iron filings are strewn over a cardboard or glass, if a bar or horseshoe magnet be placed under the cardboard the filings will tend to arrange themselves symmetrically when the cardboard is tapped. This, it is assumed, is due to magnetic lines of force which are assumed to flow from the north to the south pole of the magnet, and the iron filings, becoming magnetized by these magnetic lines of force, tend to set themselves parallel thereto.

OLD POINT COMFORT

Kindly give a description of Old Point Comfort.—C. W. W., Fairview, W. Va.

Old Point Comfort, Va., is a famous watering place in Elizabeth City county, on the point of a small peninsula where Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads enter the Atlantic Ocean. It is near Fort Monroe and about five miles north of Norfolk. The climate is equable, and the opportunities for boating, bathing and fishing excellent. The garrison at the fort and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, nearby, add to the attractions.

RIGHT OF DOMAIN

Will you please explain the expression, "right of domain?"—R. M., Munder, Pa.

The word domain is derived from the Latin dominum, meaning right of ownership, property, dominion. The territory over which dominion is exercised the territory ruled over by a sovereign under the government of a commonwealth, as the domains of Great Britain. The term public domain is used in Europe as property belonging to and directly controlled by the states such as lands set apart for state or public uses, roads, canals, parks, etc. In the United States it refers to the lands owned by the federal government or by a state.

HECTOR BERLIOZ

I would appreciate a short biographical sketch of the life of Hector Berlioz.—I. D., Chillicothe, Mo.

Hector Berlioz, the French composer was born at Cote St. Andre, near Grenoble, December 11, 1803, and died in Paris, March 9, 1869. He forsook medicine to study music at the Paris Conservatoire where he gained the first prize with his cantata "Sardanapalus," enabling him to study at Rome. His chief literary works are his "Memoirs," the "Traite d'Instrumentation," "Voyage Musical," "Les Soirees d'Orchestre," and "A Travers Chants." His musical works, which display remarkable originality, belong to the Romantic school and are noteworthy for the resource they display in orchestral coloring. His "Damnation de Faust" which appeared in 1846 is one of the best known and most admired of his works.

THE BAD LANDS

Will you please give a description of the bad lands of the Dakotas?—R. W. K., Millport, Ohio.

N. H. Darton gives the following description of the bad lands of South Dakota:

"In the bad lands of western South Dakota, east of the Black Hills, there is an area of about 2,000 square miles which consists largely of bad lands occupying extensive basins cut in a plateau along the White and Cheyenne rivers. They present wonderfully weird scenery, but are rarely visited by the average sightseer. Typical bad lands present ridges and mesas from 200 to 400 feet high in greater part, eroded into fantastic shapes and cut by ravines and gullies into an endless variety of rugged buttresses and pinnacles. The materials are mainly light-colored, sandy clays, and soft sandstones in nearly horizontal strata, and their bare slopes are dazzling in the bright sunlight. Most bad land regions were tablelands originally and areas of the old surface remain in level topped, grass-covered mesas of various sizes, with bad land slopes extending to flat-bottomed valleys of greater or less width. Bad lands exhibit clearly the close relations of topographic form to rock texture, the homogeneous clays being carved into regular slopes, in which sandstone layers give rise to benches, or protect columns and pinnacles of clay. Bad lands are developed in soft rocks where a region has been so uplifted that there is rapid erosion, under arid or semi-ari climatic conditions. The occasional rains cut gullies, which eventually are deepened ravines, and, as the rocks are soft, the erosion progresses more rapidly than vegetation can establish itself. In regions of abundant rainfall, vegetation is so vigorous that it usually forms a protective mantle on all but the steeper slopes, but arid lands, a thin sod is the principal growth, and it is quickly removed by the rapid run-off of the torrential rains. The bad lands of Dakota have yielded large numbers of fossil animals of the late Eocene age, which have made the region famous as a collecting ground."

MISCELLANEOUS

G. C. B., Troy, Idaho—The bureau has no biography of Thomas Payne.

J. M. T., Sheridan, Wyo.—The national soldiers' homes do not admit both man and wife. We do not know whether the state homes do or not. You could apply for information at the state soldiers' home at Cheyenne, Wyo.

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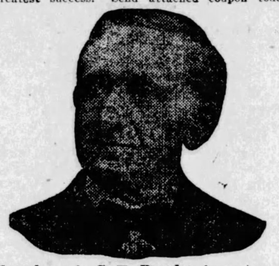

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, March 2.

SENATE.—Resolution to submit to the states a constitutional amendment for female suffrage made the unfinished business and debated. Nominations considered in executive session. Immigration committee continued consideration of the Burnett immigration bill. Senator Bradley submitted 10,000 petitions from citizens of Kentucky against the proposed constitutional amendment.

HOUSE.—Miscellaneous bills on the unanimous consent calendar were considered. Commissioner Rivera told the insular committee nothing but independence would satisfy Porto Ricans. Passed bill giving Fort McHenry grounds to Baltimore for park purposes. Henry W. Lee of Chicago told a committee the Chicago lake front bill was a "railroad frame up." Representative Slayden blocked a bill to pension widows and orphans of the Spanish war. Secretary Bryan canceled his engagement to explain the Mexican situation to the foreign affairs committee.

Tuesday, March 3.

SENATE.—The woman suffrage constitutional amendment was under discussion throughout the day, with no conclusion reached. Senator William Alden Smith said the violations of the civil service law by the present administration were most flagrant. Foreign relations committee this morning will hear two Mexicans on conditions in the northern part of that republic. Nominations were considered in executive session. Edward M. Watson was nominated associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii.

HOUSE.—Suffragists and anti-suffragists had a hearing before the judiciary committee. The lands committee considered bills for leasing of public lands for grazing. The $18,000,000 agricultural bill was taken up for debate. The commerce committee heard Alfred P. Thom endorse the principle of federal control of railway capitalization. Hearings were begun before the committee on Representative Manahan's charges that the Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis Boards of Trade are operating in violation of the Sherman law. Chairman Doremus of the Democratic congressional committee denied that the corrupt practices act had been violated by assessing Democratic representatives for the last campaign.

Wednesday, March 4.

SENATE—Discussion of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment continued throughout the day without action being had. Arrangements were made for a joint session with the house to hear the President read his message urging the repeal of the toll exemption clause of the canal act. Foreign relations committee heard Mexican witnesses and discussed the Mexican situation. William Phillips of Boston, was nominated to be third assistant secretary of state.

HOUSE—Adopted a resolution for a joint session with the senate to hear President Wilson's address on the repeal of the toll exemption provision of the Panama canal act. Horace Stern of Philadelphia told the judiciary committee the high cost of living was caused by foreign industrial concerns. The rules committee continued hearing testimony on the proposed investigation of the Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis grain exchanges. The foreign affairs committee arranged to hear Secretary Bryan on the Mexican situation. The insular committee considered new legislation for the government of Porto Rico. The lands committee considered consideration of new laws for leasing the public domain. Passed a bill to authorize states to prohibit the sale of convict goods in original packages imported from outside the state's borders. Conference reports were made on postoffice appropriation bill and Alaskan railway projects. Representative Walsh, New Jersey, and others advocated the passage of the bill to create a bureau of labor safety.

Thursday, March 5.

SENATE—Met at noon and joined the house to hear President Wilson read his address advocating repeal of the Panama tolls exemption. Public health committee was urged to recommend appropriation of $500,000 for federal fight on malaria and typhoid. Senator Chilton introduced a bill to empower the President to suspend Panama toll charges. Suffrage constitutional amendmend discussed. Elections committee prepared to consider the presidential primary bill Saturday. Senator Fall and Senator Works gave notice that they would speak on Mexico Friday.

HOUSE—Met at noon and at 12:30 o'clock went into joint session with the senate to hear President Wilson's address. Foreign steamship owners protested against the LaFollette seamen's bill before the marine committee. Rules committee continued hearing on charges that the Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis grain exchanges are unlawful monopolies. President's address was referred to the I. C. C. which will frame legislation to carry out its suggestions. Secretary Bryan discussed the Mexican situation with the foreign affairs committee in executive session. Adopted the conference report on the postal appropriation bill which now goes to the President for signature.

Friday, March 6.

SENATE—Senator Poindexter introduced a resolution calling on President Wilson to explain certain phrases in his Panama canal address. Senator Fall conferred with Felix Diaz, who wants a hearing on Mexican affairs before the foreign relations committee. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont warned Senator Ashurst not to press for a vote now on the woman suffrage constitutional amendments. Immigration committee practically completed its work on the Burnett bill with a literacy test.

HOUSE—Interstate commerce commission reported a bill to repeal the Panama canal tolls exemption. Representative Hensley asked the labor committee to report a bill to prohibit importation of prison made goods. Representative Aswell of Louisville urged the civil service commission to segregate white and negro government clerks. Representatives of the Chicago board of trade replied to charges that it is operating as an illegal monopoly.

Saturday, March 7.

SENATE—Not in session; meets Monday.

HOUSE—Debate on agricultural appropriation bill resumed. Speaker Clark denounced statements attacking the integrity of his counting of votes. Republican Leader Mann led an oavation in tribute to the speaker's sixty-fourth birthday. Irrigation committee reported favorably the homesteaders' extension period of payment for water rights. Rules committee continued hearing on Manahan grain market inquiry.

An Endless Chain of Sickness.

There are upwards of one million deaths each year in the United States. In 99% of cases the people who die are less than sixty-five years old. The evils that are due to disease can be escaped just in proportion as the conditions and habits that bring on disease become more widely understood.

Then too a chronic disease which may baffle the skill of the general practitioner may yet be permanently cured by the Physician who has made one line of disease a specialty.

It would be just as absurd for the Professor in a medical college presuming to lecture on all subjects as for the one Physician to presume to understand the nature and cure of every disease.

That is why Dr. R. V. Pierce established the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute many years ago—with a full staff of Physicians and Surgeons—who though educated to practice in all departments of medicine are here assigned to a special department only—to which each specialist devotes his entire time, study and attention.

The sick who have been treated at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., have much to say in regard to this wonderfully equipped Sanitarium, where all electrical apparatus, as well as electric water baths, Turkish baths, static electric machines, high-frequency current, and other most modern and up-to-date apparatus are used for the cure of chronic diseases. The treatment of chronic diseases that are peculiar to women have for many years been a factor in the cures affected at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

The physicians and surgeons employed are among the most experienced and skillful in the country, men who have made these diseases their life study, and whose highest ambition is to excel in their treatment.

How well they have succeeded may be judged from the fact that their practice embraces cases from every State and Territory of the Union as well as from foreign lands. Many thousands are annually treated, either through correspondence or at Dr. Pierce's Institution. It is an old adage that, "Experience makes perfect," and the skilled specialists in this field of practice cure thousands of cases which have been abandoned as incurable by general practitioners.

One of the most wonderful electrical appliances is the X-ray used at the Institute which may be used both in the treatment of various diseases and in the diagnosis of many obscure conditions. With its aid the interior of the human body is no longer the sealed book it has been heretofore. Abnormal states of the bones, gall stones, stone in the bladder or in the kidneys, are shown plainly by what are known as X-ray photographs. Internal tumors, and the enlargement of the deep-seated organs, are also discovered by this means and in the diagnosis of tuberculosis of the lungs this agent has proven a most valuable aid. When applied to some of the less fatal chronic ailments of germ origin it has proven very effective as a curative agent.

Another interesting proceeding is the violet-ray treatment produced by concentrating the violet or chemical rays from an arc light with a specially prepared carbon upon any portion of the body that may be the seat of pain. Sufferers from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, strains, sprains, also from those obscure exhausting pains (the origin of which cannot at times be accurately determined) frequently find immediate relief from a single treatment and usually with a little persistence in the use of this aid, comfortable health or perfect recovery is obtained.

The incandescent light bath, consisting of a cabinet in which the patient is bathed in the combined rays of many electric light globes, has produced really wonderful results in diabetes, sciatica, rheumatism, obesity, anæmia, and some forms of kidney and heart trouble. It has also proven valuable in chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma and various skin diseases. As a general hygienic measure its efficiency can scarcely be over-estimated.

Hundreds are brought to this Institution from far distant states and they go home in a few weeks well and strong. Quite as marvelous are the thousands of cures annually accomplished through correspondence, while the patient remains quietly at home. Others consult in person, and after being examined are provided with especially prepared medicines and return home to carry out the treatment.

Everyone who consults the specialists, whether by letter or in person receives the most careful and considerate attention. Great care is exercised not to over encourage those who consult the specialists of this institution that no false hopes may be raised.

Consultation by letter or in person is absolutely free—no charge whatever—so that the public when afflicted are invited to write Dr. Pierce at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENTERTAIN 1,200 EMPLOYES

A novel use of its new building in West Fifty-fifth street was made last night by the Standard Mail Order Co. It turned over the entire eleventh floor for a dance and tango contest for its 1,200 employes. The concrete floor was treated with a borax solution to make it smooth for dancing, and an orchestra of 12 pieces, 5,000 sandwiches and lemonade served in sanitary paper cups helped make it a merry party. The judges of the tango contest were Silvio Hein, Walter Perceval and Willie Collier. Three sets of prizes—for the one-step, the hesitation and the tango—were awarded; gold watches for the men and vanity cases for the girls.—New York Sunday World.

PLANS LONGEST TRIP BY SLED

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director and editor of the National Geographic Society, has just received a letter from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer whose steamer, the Karluk, is gripped in the ice of the Arctic ocean, referring to his plans for the longest sled trip ever made, from Barrow, Alaska, to Prince Patrick island, across the Canadian boundary line practically 600 miles eastward.

When Stefansson's letter was written from the northnmost point in Alaska, he was unaware of the fate of the Karluk other than that it had been frozen in the ice. He did not know that the power schooner Mary Sachs, purchased by him at Nome for use of the southern party of his Canadian expedition, had been crushed into bits by the ice of the arctic coast of Alaska some time in November.

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Dyspeptics, Stomach Sufferers and Appetiteless People May Quickly Find Relief in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

When a stomach sufferer gets relief he is one of the happiest of human beings and he looks back at his old self with a distinct feeling of horror.

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"Hully gee, I used to feel just like that fellow."

The action of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a purely natural one. When taken they enter the stomach just like food. They mix with the juices of the mouth. Then they enter into and correctly build up or dilute the juices of the stomach, go into the intestines and there when the nourishment from food is taken into the system so follows the ingredients of these wonderful tablets.

They correct the faults of the blood and thus at the next meal the body is better able to produce a stronger and more normal digestive juice.

A short use of these tablets will re-establish your digestion, stop gastritis, heartburn, indigestion, foul breath, catarrh of the stomach and do away with dangerous stomach ulcers and many other unbearable conditions.

Go to your druggist today and begin the Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet habit. It is the habit of health and appetite. Learn how to yearn for food, not how to spurn it.

Obtain a box from any druggist—price 50 cents. Sold wherever you can find a drug store.

Tobacco Fumed Towel Disgusted Him

The towel was spotless—but the last user had been a heavy smoker and the fumes still clung to the towel.

"I wonder if the towels I use smell so?" he inquired of his wife; she had to acknowledge that they did. "I am going to quit tobacco."

He did, for a whole day—when she said: "I had rather have peace with tobacco fumes than such ill nature without." So he commenced again.

But he had been jolted severely and kept thinking and talking about it. Finally he spoke of it to the right man, who told him how to get rid of the desire. The Dewey Company, Dept. S, St. Louis, Mo., told him how. They want to tell you how—your friends how—so write for this free information.

CORNS My treatment a god-send to suffering humanity, the most advanced method known to medical science. Write for circular at once. MILLIGAN, THE CORN CURE MAN, BOX 1048, CLAYSVILLE, PA.

LET ME REMOVE YOUR GOITRE
$2.50 TEST Treatment FREE

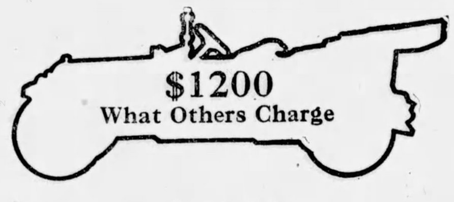
Don't suffer and be disfigured with "Big Neck." Don't give up hope because other physicians or remedies have failed you. I am curing hundreds of old chronic cases that had resisted all other remedies. My patients everywhere are reporting cures. You may try one $2.50 treatment of my remarkable discovery at my expense. It's absolutely FREE—in plain package—send no money. You will be surprised at how quickly my treatment reduces the size of the goitre and relieves choking and other disagreeable symptoms. It is effective from the first trial. No interference with your work, no danger of any kind, no obligation. SEND AT ONCE.

$2.50 TREATMENT FREE

Fill out and mail this coupon to DR. W. T. BORO, 958 Mercy Block, Battle Creek, Mich., and get one $2.50 Treatment FREE by mail.

Age?.....How old is goitre?.....Yrs.
Nervous?.....Hands tremble?.....
Do eyes bulge?.....Does heart beat too rapidly?.....Health?.....
Name.....
Address.....

Overland



You Think They Are Different— But Are They?

TOO many people are fooled or mislead by taking bare automobile prices as a positive indication of the intrinsic value of a car. This is exactly the wrong way to go about it. Because one article is priced higher than another it does not follow that that article has a greater value.

The picture above illustrates this point. Here are two cars practically identical. The one on the left is the $950 Overland. The one on the right is the average similar car—priced at $1200—which offers no greater value.

As a matter of fact there are any number of $1200 cars which are not, in value, the equal of the $950 Overland.

But how are we to know this?—you ask. That's simple. Ask some real questions; find out some actual facts; make some specification comparisons—and then it is the easiest thing in the world to sum up the intrinsic value of any car made.

For instance:

The $950 Overland has a wheel base of 114 inches.

The wheel base of the average $1200 car is no longer than this—often shorter. So in this respect you get more for $950 than you do for $1200.

The $950 Overland has a powerful 35-horsepower motor.

No $1200 car has a larger motor than this. Here is equal value and, in most cases, more value for less money.

The $950 Overland tires are 33 inches x 4 inches—all around.

No $1200 car has larger tires. Again—equal value—our price $250 less.

The $950 Overland has a complete set of electric lights—throughout—the same as on most $1200 cars. Some out-of-date cars still cling to the obsolete gas lamps. In the first instance the $950 electrically lighted Overland is the value equal of the $1200 car, and in the second instance has more value than the $1200 (gas lamp) car. In either case our price is $250 less.

Next comes the matter of equipment. The $950 Overland is complete—a jeweled speedometer, top, curtains, boot, windshield, electric horn—everything complete. No $1200 car made has more complete or better equipment.

And so on throughout the car. Point for point—specification for specification, the $950 Overland is, in every essential respect, the equal of any $1200 car on the market.

So we warn you. Ignore the prices. Compare the actual facts first. Then compare the facts with the prices and you get the intrinsic value.

We are making 50,000 cars this year—the largest production of its kind in the world. And every Overland purchaser will save at least 30% and get a superior car.

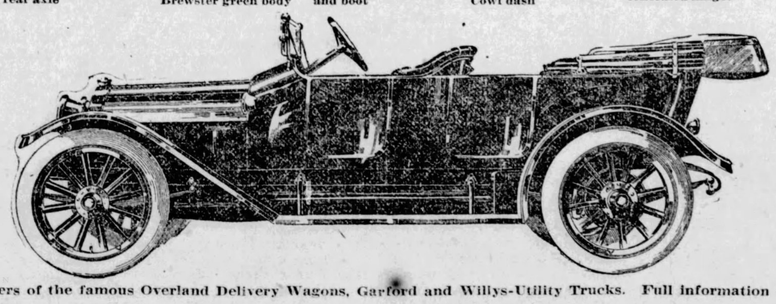
See the Overland dealer in your town today. Then see any competing car. Make the comparisons we suggest. Then you will better realize how hard a comparison of this kind is, on any other car costing in the neighborhood of $1200.

Handsome 1914 catalogue, complete information and dealers' name on request.

The Willys-Overland Company, DEPT. 110 Toledo, Ohio

SPECIFICATIONS OF MODEL 79T

Electric head, side, tail and dash lights
Storage battery
35 Horsepower motor
114-inch wheelbase
33 x 4 Q. D. tires
Three-quarter floating rear axle
Timken and Hyatt bearings
Deep upholstery
Brewster green body
nickel and aluminum trimmings
Mohair top, curtains and boot
Clear-vision, rain-vision windshield
Stewart speedometer
Cowl dash
Electric horn
Flush U doors with concealed hinges
With electric starter and generator—$1075 f. o. b. Toledo.



Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Wagons, Garford and Willys-Utility Trucks. Full information on request.

CATARRH

Is Curable

Thousands Say So! There Is One Right Way!

I WANT TO TELL YOU HOW FREE!

No Ointment, Grease, Spray, Lotion, Salve, Things to Smoke or Burn and then Inhale—No Electricity, Massage, Vibration or Instrument!

Heals Day and Night!

Don't let anybody tell you that catarrh is incurable. What has been done, can be done again. Thousands say they were cured. You can be free, well and happy. Never mind what you tried or how many times you have been disappointed. Never mind how many wrong ways there are. You can find the one, RIGHT WAY—in your own home, visiting or traveling, in public or private, free from inconvenience or lose of time.

Hawking, spitting, sneezing, nose-blowing, heart-burn, head-noises, cold, deafness, nausea, catarrhal dizziness, headaches and foul odors are as unnecessary as they are disgusting. Never mind how extravagant this promise of freedom may seem.

Get the PROOF! The Truth Counts!

You Can Be Free!

You don't have to use salves, pastes, greases, jellies, lotions, ointments, sprays, atomizers, nebulizers, electricity, massage, vibration, surgery, bandages, masks, plasters, things to smoke or burn and then inhale; baths, injections or anything else of the kind.

Drive Catarrh away! Keep it away! Be free from it! Feel the happiness of escaping its trying, disgusting effects.

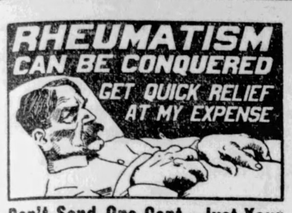
Catarrh makes one a social outcast, a business failure, an unwelcome guest, even in one's own family. But the TRUTH is FREE. Ask for it—NOW!

JUST RISK ONE I ENNY.

Surely you can afford to spend a penny for a postal to get this Truth FREE! Just write and say, "Tell me how I can rid myself of Catarrh FREE." Address me RIGHT AWAY—TODAY—THIS MOMENT.

Sam Katz, Suite J-162, 1325 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DON'T WAIT!——DON'T GUESS!——BUT ASK TODAY!



Don't Send One Cent—Just Your Name and Address Will Do

Even though your joints are painfully swollen—no matter if you are bed-ridden—if every move now causes you intense pain—you should try our remedy. It makes no difference how many so-called cures you have tried—how many oils or ointments, salves or potions, poultices or massages you've used, you haven't tried Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Remedy.

But you are going to try it, because we have such confidence, such knowledge of what good we can do for you, that we make the open-handed offer to send you one box free.

Thousands of people who had suffered with rheumatism—had tried other remedies and so-called cures—have taken advantage of this offer and many of them have written to us telling us that they are grateful and that a single box has conquered their trouble.

We want to prove to you just as we have proven to thousands in the past twenty-five years that Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Remedy will conquer rheumatism where other remedies fail, so, therefore, because it costs you nothing to try it and the expense is entirely ours, you should write for the **free full sized** trial box at once.

When you write to us please mention your druggist's name. The free box will then be sent direct to you. Let the next mail carry your request for a free trial box. A post card will do.

THE DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO.
Branch 263 Whitehall Laboratory, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Diabetes Loses Its Terrors

Specialist believes Cure has been found for this dread disease.

Diabetes no longer need be a terror to those who have become victims of this dread disease.

As the result of extensive experiments a specialist announces that a simple plant, growing wild in Mexico, styled diabetol herb, is a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy should relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases within a week, and to prove it, we will mail a 50c package for 10c to help pay distribution cost, with free booklet of special value to the diabetic, containing latest diet lists and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods. Diabetol herb is sold under guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 10c today for a full-sized 50c package. AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 139-C, Whitney Point, N.Y.

Law Should Stop Sale of Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

Wrong To Buy Anything For Rupture Without Getting 60 Days Trial

Depending on leg-strap or spring trusses—like shown below—little less than slow suicide. They are almost sure to shorten your life. It's next to impossible to make them hold without hurting. They are simply a curse to wear.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are stooping, coughing, bathing, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 191 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

Rx 14—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

More than two hundred and forty million barrels of petroleum were produced in the United States in 1913, a gain of about eighteen million barrels over 1912, which had been the record year.

Book for Men, Free

8,000 Words, 30 Illustrations

TO MY READERS:

Of the little illustrated advice book described below, which I gladly send free to all men who fill in the coupon, I beg to say that it represents the very BEST information of a private nature which I am able to offer you as a result of over 30 years' observation and study of my subject, during which time I have personally interviewed many thousands of men, young and elderly, single and married, rich and poor alike, who came to me in confidence with their confessions of debility, lost nerve force and failing strength.

It is, reader, this vast and unusual opportunity which has enabled me to compile this very popular and valuable little free book (over a million of which have been sent everywhere to men who wrote me for them), in a manner to reflect the exact living, breathing experiences and needs of real men who sought information as to the newer ways of self treatment without the use of drugs.

Remember, this book of over 8,000 words and 30 illustrations will come to you by return mail in reply to your request, and in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope, for it is no one's business but your own what the envelope contains. There is absolutely no obligation on your part to buy anything or pay anything, and merely the receipt of this book does not mean in any way that you are to use one of my VITALIZERS (see description below), and, in fact, only a portion of the book has any reference to the VITALIZER at all. Primarily it is a compendium of useful information for private reference, which you and all other men easily profit by through life.

Therefore, please use the coupon, or, if nearby, I should be very glad to have you call. SANDEN, Author.

It is a fact, reader, which you and I must recognize and admit, that the whole world admires and is fascinated by strong, vigorous, husky, manly manhood, and we must also admit that it is this same manhood and this alone which is behind the real leaders and producers in every walk of life. No matter where we go, we find it to be the manly, vigorous, vital fellow who forges to the front, who fascinates men and women of his community, who does the really great things. An unmanly man merely means nature's laws gone wrong, for it is he who halts and hesitates, who takes the back seat, who does not fit into the picture in a way that a manly, vital nature should. And yet, reader, it is my firm belief that any man, no matter what his past, no matter what dissipation or follies may have left their mark upon his physical and mental being, I say to you that such a man, unless there be some unusual reason, may hope for complete return of his strength, vigor and self confidence, if he but go about his self-restoration in a natural, commonsense way.

I make a little appliance which we will call a VITALIZER because I think that is the best word to describe its strange power. I don't want you to think of getting one of these VITALIZERS just now, but I would like you to investigate my claims as to what I believe can be accomplished by almost any weakened man who uses this VITALIZER faithfully for a few weeks. I speak, of ccurse, of him who is willing to give up dissipation and lead a decent, conservative life, not only while using the VITALIZER, but for the future. The other kind of man, the dissipated, can hope for nothing from any treatment, no matter what it may be, hence such a man is eliminated from my consideration.

MANHOOD WINS EVERY TIME.

This little VITALIZER is made to wear upon the body all night. It weighs only several ounces and is no more unhandy than an ordinary belt, yet it generates a great FORCE that I call VIGOR, which apparently flows into your blood, organs and nerves while you sleep. Men say it takes any pain or weakness out of the back and that 60 to 90 days use has been sufficient to restore manly strength and to put men in the "never felt better in my life" class. Special attachments carry the FORCE of the VITALIZER to any part of the body, for the use of women as well as men in cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc.

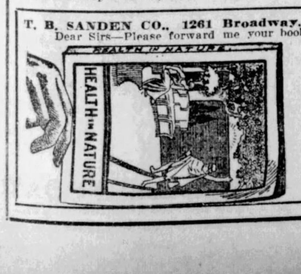
Over two hundred thousand of these VITALIZERS have been used or are now being used by men all over the world.

You had better learn more of this VITALIZER. It is fully described in my free book. If you live near me, why not call and test the VITALIZER yourself.

WHAT THE FREE BOOK TELLS

The free illustrated advice booklet mentioned above is meant to be a simple declaration of certain important truths that every man in the world should know. The day has gone by when men were kept in ignorance of the real problems pertaining to these private subjects, and this illustrated advice booklet, which I send to men sealed, by mail, gives certain important facts relating to sex, just as these facts are. The booklet, also fully describes my VITALIZER, and you are told how you may get one if you decide that you want one. Please use coupon below, or call. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 1.

T. B. SANDEN CO., 1261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Dear Sir—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.



ADDRESS.....

NAME.....

ADVISES U. S. TO USE TROOPS

Senator Falls Urges Intervention in Mexico for Protection.

Washington, March 9.—Specific charges that more than 100 Americans and other foreigners have been killed, murdered or outraged during the last three years of revolution in Mexico, were laid before the senate today by Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, in the course of a speech in which he urged armed intervention—not for war, but for protection of non-combatants—and assailed the administration's policy.

Senator Fall's list gave names, dates and circumstances, and was gathered from his own sources. The Benton, Vergara and Bauch killings and the death of the 15 Americans in the Cumbre tunnel disaster, are included in those since March 4, 1913.

Not for Conquest.

"With the solemn declaration that we do not war upon the Mexican nation nor people," said Senator Fall, "that it is not our purpose to acquire territory, upset their laws nor overrun their constitution, and an invitation to the masses of the Mexican people to co-operate with us, we should immediately direct the use of the land and naval force of this government for the protection of our citizens and other foreigners in Mexico and lend their assistance to the restoration of order and maintenance of peace in that unhappy country.

Reads From McKinley.

"I might cite authority after authority and pile precedent upon precedent as justification under international law for such action, but I will only read from the message of the martyred McKinley with only the suggestion that we insert the name 'Mexico' in lieu of that of Cuba or Spain."

Mr. Fall read a portion of President McKinley's famous war message and then referred to President Wilson's refusal last autumn to transmit information relative to Mexico to the senate on the ground that it was incompatible with the public interest.

"Abraham Lincoln thought it not incompatible with the public interests fully to inform the senate concerning communications between this government and that of France," said he.

AMERICAN'S BODY BROUGHT OUT FROM MEXICO

Austin, Texas, March 10.—Preliminary to an official investigation of the slaying in Mexico of Clemente Vergara, the American ranchman and the mysterious return of the body early Sunday to the United States, Governor Colquitt, of Texas, late Monday directed General Henry Hutchings to proceed immediately to Laredo to view the body.

MUST TELL WILSON ALL

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson expects a full report from Governor Colquitt and American Consul Garrett as to the manner in which the body of Clemente Vergara, an American citizen killed in Mexico, was returned to American soil.

The governor instructed that identification of the body be made certain and that all available evidence be gathered.

Governor Colquitt declared all information on the exhuming of the body from the Hidalgo, Mex., cemetery by persons who crossed from the American side and the return of the body to Texas would be at the disposal of President Wilson and the United States authorities.

Capt. J. J. Sanders, commander of Texas rangers in the Laredo district, telegraphed a detailed report of the incident to Governor Colquitt, who made it public. The report failed to establish the identity of those who recovered the body and failed to explain Capt. Sanders' own telegram that he "proceeded to Hidalgo, Mexico, and recovered the body."

American Citizen, Who, Being Slain in Mexico, Caused All the Trouble

CLEMENTE VERGARA.

Mexican Treaty of 1859 Would Be Very Useful Now

Interest in the Mexican situation has been added by finding at Washington the details of a proposed treaty negotiated more than half a century ago between the United States and the republic of Mexico, which, if ratified, would have authorized the United States "to intervene in support of its own treaty rights and the security of its own citizens whenever Mexico may be unable to guarantee the same, without incurring the obligation or necessity of a general intervention in the domestic affairs of that country."

Treaty Signed in 1859.

The treaty had been lying in the secret archives of the senate committee on foreign relations since January, 1860. The injunction of secrecy was removed yesterday by the senate and the document ordered printed for the use of members of that body. The government printing office force worked on the document all of last night and today senators had before them fresh copies of it which they read with interest. The treaty was signed in Vera Cruz, December 14, 1859, by Robert M. McLane, American minister to Mexico, and M. Ocampo, secretary of state and foreign affairs of Mexico, and shortly after ratified by the United States because of confusion incidental to the outbreak of the civil war. Article five of the treaty reads as follows:

Mexico Agrees to Force.

"The republic of Mexico agrees that should it become necessary at any time to employ military force for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this, from any cause whatever, the government of the United States may, with the consent or at the request of the government of Mexico or of the minister thereof at Washington, or of the competent legally appointed local authorities civil or military, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when, in the opinion of the government of Mexico, the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

"In the exceptional case, however, of unforseen or imminent danger to the lives of property of citizens of the United States, the forces of said republic are authorized to act for their protection without such consent having been previously obtained; and such forces shall be withdrawn when the necessity for this employment ceases."

Some American Victims in Mexico

John Hertling, of Douglas, Ariz., hanged near Nogales by rebels under Orozco, July, 1912.

Guido Schubert, Douglas, Ariz., hanged same time.

John Camp, killed, El Paso, May 9, 1911, when rebels attacked Juarez.

Antonio Garcia, killed El Paso, May 9, 1911, by stray rebel bullet.

1911, by stray rebel bullet.

Clarence H. Cooper, throat cut and robbed at Pearson, August 4, 1913.

Graham Taylor, at Aguas, Calientes, English, died after being robbed and stripped, August, 1913. Unknown American killed.

Fifteen victims of the wrecked train at Cumbre tunnel, February 9, 1914, were Americans.

Alfred Olcott, now of Los Angeles, shot Sonora, with his partner defending wife and daughter from outrage.

Clemente Vergara, Gustav Bauch, William S. Benton, the latter English.

Mabel Richardson, little girl, outraged Colonia Juarez. No attempt to punish perpetrators.

James D. Harvey, killed, state of Chihuahua, May, 1912, and mutilated with a spade. Nothing done.

William Adams, killed July 2, 1912, with his daughter's arms around him, by Mexican officer. Nothing done.

Thomas Fountain, killed after court martial by Salazar, at Parral; after warning from Washington. Salazar later arrested this side of the border charged with smuggling and later released. Now held at Fort Bliss.

Joshua Stevens, killed near Colonia, Pacheko, Mex., August 26, 1912, in defending daughters from attack.

BLASTERS LOSE IN U. S. SUPREME COURT

Washington, March 9.—The supreme court today refused to review the conviction of the "dynamiting cases" of Frank M. Ryan, and 23 other members of the iron workers' union. Only a pardon can now keep the convicted men from the penitentiary.

CARRANZA BOWS TO WILL OF U. S.

Orders Complete Investigation Into Disappearance of American.

Washington, March 6.—Secretary Bryan received today a note from General Carranza signed by Signor Fabela, acting secretary of foreign affairs of the cabinet of the constitutionalists assuring the American government that the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Gustav Bauch would be promptly investigated. The text of the communication follows:

"Referring to the unofficial representation made by you to the first chief of the constitutionalist army through the department of foreign relations now under my charge, relative to the disappearance in Chihuahua of the American citizen, Gustav Bauch, I have the honor to inform you in accordance with the instructions received by me from the said first chief of the constitutionalist army, that having ordered all the necessary investigations in this case, as I had the honor to inform you in my note of the 28th of February, ult., the result of the investigations made by the local authorities (at Chihuahua) shows that it is true that said Mr. Bauch was arrested in Chihuahua, charged with being an enemy to the constitutionalist cause; but later on he was released, the authorities in Chihuahua having at present no knowledge of his whereabouts.

"However, I am very pleased to inform you that the first chief wishes to have a very complete and detailed investigation made of this matter for the satisfaction of the department of state and for his own satisfaction and so that your government may see his good will to take into consideration any representations made to him in the proper manner; and therefore he has ordered the case of Mr. Gustav Bauch to be taken up by the special commission appointed to investigate the Benton case. Said commission will undertake to ascertain as soon as practicable the true facts concerning this affair, so that it will be possible to act in strict accordance with the law. At the same time I have the honor to inform you that the authorities at Chihuahua have received orders already to do everything in their power to locate Mr. Bauch."

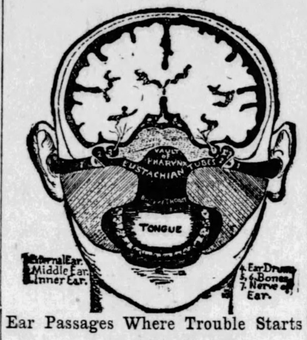
RAID ON BLACK HAND

Pennsylvania State Police to Break Up Gang.

Indiana, Pa., March 7.—A detail of state constabulary was sent today to Iselin, Pa., to hunt down a gang of black hand operators who have been operating in that section for several weeks.

Recently the residence of G. C. Campbell, manager of a coal company's store, was blown up, and yesterday a box of dynamite was found on the porch of the house occupied by G. Steffnan, a butcher. On it lay a letter telling him he must place $1,000 at a designated spot or the dynamite would be used.

HEADNOISES BOOK FREE



Ear Passages Where Trouble Starts

If you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears, or a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose, write at once for the wonderfully helpful book on head and ear noises and how to treat them, now being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, the famous Deafness Specialist, Sprogue.

This book explains just what causes distressing head and ear noises, and shows how they are the forerunner of that terrible affliction—Deafness. It points out the way of escape and has already helped hundreds to get rid of their head and ear noises absolutely and permanently, and to regain clear, distinct hearing. From beginning to end it's full of medical information of great value to all sufferers from head noises, and it's illustrated with fine pictures of the head and ear passages where the trouble comes on.

Send for this book at once and learn of the successful New Method for the treatment of your head and ear noises. It's yours, just for the asking. Write your name and address on the dotted lines and mail the Free Book Coupon to **Deafness Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston.**

Free Headnoises Book Coupon.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 9.—Wheat prices averaged an advance about at the opening here today. The government report on farm reserves of wheat was construed as bullish. Liverpool cables were slightly higher. There was some selling on the early upturn which had the effect of steadying the market. Cash and May wheat each were up ¼c, the former to 98⅛c, and the latter to $1.00⅞. July wheat was unchanged at 1.05⅝c.

TOLEDO.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 7.	
Cash	98½	....	....	98⅛	98¼
May	1.00⅝	1.01	1.00⅞	1.00⅝	1.00⅝
July	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65	65½
May	68¼	68½	67⅝	67⅝	68⅛
July	67⅝	67¾	67½	67⅝	67⅞
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	41	41¾
May	42¾	42⅞	42¼	42¼	43
July	41½	....	....	41½	42
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.55	8.65	8.55	8.65	8.50
March	8.45	8.55	8.45	8.55	8.40
April	8.20	8.32½	8.20	8.32½	8.15
Oct	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.25	8.05
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63	63
Alsike—					
Cash	10.60	....	....	....	10.60
March	10.50	....	....	....	10.60
Timothy					
Cash	2.40	....	....	2.40	2.40
March	2.40	....	....	2.40	2.40
April	2.42½	....	....	2.42½	2.42½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	21.70	21.72	21.52	21.55	21.65
July	21.77	21.77	21.57	21.60	21.70
Lard—					
May	10.90	10.90	10.75	10.75	10.87
July	11.07	11.10	10.92	10.92	11.07
Ribs—					
May	11.60	11.62	11.50	11.52	11.57
July	11.70	11.70	11.60	11.62	11.67

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	90⅝	90¾
July	....	....	....	91⅞	91⅝
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	91⅜	91⅛
July	....	....	....	92⅝	92⅜
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	93¼	93⅝	92⅝	93	92⅞
July	87⅞	88	87¼	87⅝	87⅝
Corn—					
May	66⅞	66⅞	66	66⅞	66⅜
July	66¼	66⅝	65½	66	66¼
Sept.	65⅜	65½	64⅝	65¼	65⅛
Oats—					
May	39¾	39⅞	39	39⅝	40⅛
July	39⅝	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	39⅞

New York Produce.

New York, March 9.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $4.60@4.75; winter straights, $4.20@4.35; winter patents, $4.40@4.75; spring clears, $4.10@4.25; extra No. 1 winter, $3.35@3.75; extra No. 2 winter, $3.35@3.50; Kansas straights, $4.10@4.20. Scattered buying on the bullish government report, and the firmness northwest caused slight advance in wheat this morning; May, $1.01¼@1.01⅝. Pork, steady; mess, $23.00@23.50; family, $24.00@26.00; short clears, $20.25@22.00. Beef, steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.60@10.70. Petroleum, steady; refined New York, bulk, $5.25; bbls., $8.75. Sugar, cases, $11.25. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay, quiet; standard, 97½c@$1.00; No. 1, $1.02½@1.05; No. 2, 90@95c; No. 3, 80@85c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 32@33c; Central America, 32c. Leather, steady; firsts, 30c; seconds, 28@29c.

Raw sugar, steady; centrifugal, 3.01c; molasses sugar, 2.36c; refined, quiet; cut loaf, 5.05c; crushed, 4.95c; mould A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.25c; XXXX powdered, 4.15c; powdered, 4.10c; fine granulated, 4.00c; diamond A, 4.00c; confectioners' A, 3.90c; No. 1, 3.85c.

Butter steady, receipts, 6,018 tubs; creamery extras, 29¼@30c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 23½@26½c; creamery held, extras, 29c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 22@25c; process extras, 22@22c; factory current make, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17½@18c. Cheese firm; receipts, 381 boxes; state, whole milk, fall and summer, white or colored, specials, 18½@18⅝c; do. average fancy, 17½@18¼c; do. winter made specials, 17½@17¾c; do. average fancy, 17@17½c; Wisconsin whole milk, daisies, fancy, 18@18½c; do. twins and tats, fancy, 18@18¼c; do. young Americas, 18c; skims, 1½@14½c. Eggs steady; receipts, 5,888 cases; fresh gathered extras, 34½c; extra firsts 33½@34c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 30¼@32c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby henery white fine to fancy, 35c; do. gathered whites, 34@35c; do. henery browns, 34½c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 32@34c. Dressed poultry steady; fresh killed western chickens, 15@25c; fowls, 14@19c; turkeys, 18@25c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 9.—Hogs receipts, 30,000; strong; bulk of sales, $8.60@8.70; light, $8.50@8.75; mixed, $8.45@8.80; heavy, $8.30@8.75; rough, $8.30@8.45; pigs, $6.75@8.40. Cattle receipts, 24,000; steady; beeves, $7.10@9.70; Texas steers, $7.00@8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.60@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.60@8.45; calves, $7.50@10.75. Sheep receipts, 30,000; slow; native, $4.85@6.75; yearlings, $5.85@7.00; lambs, native, $6.75@7.65.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, March 9.—Cattle receipts, 2,500; lower; heavy steers, $8.80@9.00; fat steers, $8.30@8.65; fair steers, $8.50@7.50; choice heifers, $7.50@8.00; fat cows, $6.50@7.50; fair cows, $4.50@5.50; butcher bulls, $7.25@8.00; milch cows, $40.00@80.00. Hogs receipts, 6,500; steady; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy yorkers, $9.05@9.10; light yorkers, $8.75@8.90; pigs, $8.50@8.75. Sheep and lambs receipts, 4,000; higher; top sheep, $6.35; top lambs, $8.00. Calves receipts, 700; higher; top, $11.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 9.—Cattle receipts 600; slow and 10c higher. Veal calves receipts, 400; market steady. Sheep and lambs receipts, 1,800; market weak; choice spring lambs, $7.50@7.75. Hogs receipts, 3,500; market 5c higher; heavies, mediums, yorkers and light yorkers, $9.00; pigs, $8.75; roughs, $8.10; stags, $7.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; prime steers, $8.85@9.15; shipping, $8.00@8.75; butchers, $7.00@8.35; heifers, $6.00@8.15; cows, $3.85@7.25; bulls, $6.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.25; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@90.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; market $6.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; heavy and mixed, $9.05@9.10; Yorkers, $9.00@9.15; pigs, $8.85@9.00; roughs, $8.25@8.40; stags, $6.50@7.50; dairies, $9.00@9.10. Sheep—Receipts, 11,500; lambs $5.50@8.00; yearlings, $5.00@7.25; wathers, $6.25@6.40; ewes, $3.00@6.00; sheep, mixed, $6.00@6.15.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, March 7.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 33⅓@33½c; prints, 34@34½c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29½@30c; process, extras, 2[illegible]@29c; firsts, 27½@28c; fancy dairy, 26½@27c; packing stock, No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2, 17@17½c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy, 18@18¼c; choice 17@17½c; brick, fancy, 18½@19c; choice, 17½@18c; Swiss, fancy, open, 20½@21c; do. choice, 19½@20c; block Swiss, 19½@20c; limburger, fancy, 17½@18c; do. choice, 16½@17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 30c; do seconds, 28c. Poultry—Chickens alive, heavy, 17½c; light, 17c; ducks, 18c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 20@22c. Potatoes—Best grades in car lots, 60@72c; jobbing, 75@78c; warehouse 80@85c; new Bermudas, $7.00 bbl; Florida, $6.50 bbl.; sweets, kiln dried, 90c@$1.00 in hampers. Apples—Baldwins, fancy, cold storage, $5.50@6.00 bbl.; Ben Davis, $5.00@5.25; Greenings, $5.00@5.50; western, box $2.00@3.00.

Cotton.

The cotton market was unsettled during today's early trading. There was a renewal of liquidation with the opening barely steady at an advance of 4 points on May, but generally 2 to 6 points lower. Near months soon turned easier and prices sold about 3 to 6 points net lower with nearly all the active months making new low records for the season. In addition to the local liquidation, the south again seemed to be selling cotton here.

Cotton—Futures opened barely steady; March, 12.15c; May, 11.61c; July, 11.51c; Aug., 11.42c; Oct., 11.21c; Dec., 11.26c.

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MAGNETIC SHIELDS fill the system with **MAGNETIC FORCE**, which does what all the medicine on earth can not do. It gives life, energy and tone to the blood and nerves, **MAKING THE BLOOD CIRCULATE VIGOROUSLY**, overcoming congestion, soreness and pain.

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Not in one case or a dozen cases, but in multitudes of cases, where people say they have been cured of Paralysis, Rheumatism, Lung Trouble, Kidney, Liver, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Nervousness and most every other form of disease after medicine failed.

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STOMACH TROUBLES Have you Stomach Pain, Belching, Lost Appetite, Bad Taste or Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Bloating, Gas, Spitting of Mucus, Gnawing, Empty Feeling, Lump in Stomach, Food Disagree, Pain Before or After Eating, Coated Tongue, Sore Mouth, Indigestion? Then you need **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets**, and at once. They will relieve you quickly and permanently, improve appetite, digestion and general health.

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THE NERVES Nervous Debility, Weakness, Jerking, Jumping, Excitable, Tired, Worn Out, Feel Like Failing When Eyes Closed and Feet Together, Restless at Night, Poor Memory, Melancholy, Despondent, Wake Up Unrefreshed, Weak Trembles, Dizzy, Fainting Spells, Hands or Feet Numb, Neuralgia, Lack Energy, Strength, Ambition? You need **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.** They restore nerve tissue to normal condition, steady the nerves, banish the blues, make you feel full of life, vigor, ambition, and many years younger.

HEART Weakness, Skipping of Beats, Fluttering, Palpitation, Pain in Left Side, Pains Under Shoulder Blades, Shortness of Breath, Dizzy, Sinking Sensations, Cold Extremities, Swollen Feet, Throbbing or Hammering Sensation, Can't Lie on Right Side or Back, Rheumatism, Asthma? Get **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.**

CATARRH Hawking, Spitting, Accumulation of Mucus, Watery Discharge from Stomach, Spit Up Slime, Nose Runs, Sneeze, Bad Odor, Dull Headaches, Catarrhal Deafness, Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs or Over Entire Body, Slimy Discharge from Bowels? Get **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets** at once! They remove the cause.

THINNESS Under Weight, Hollow Cheeks, Flat Chest, Scrawny Neck, Dyspepsia, Thin Blood? **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets** build you up in every way. Guaranteed to make you gain 5 to 25 lbs. Will greatly improve your appearance.

This Bottle is Absolutely Free! I will under any obligation to buy more tablets. After you have tried this shows is all I claim, I know you will be only too happy to continue until health, strength and vigor are completely restored.

NO SECRET FORMULA The days of secret preparations are numbered. I give the formula of my Vitality Tablets on each bottle. Nothing to hide.

DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS act directly through the stomach, enriching the blood, building up the nervous system; generate vitality, create nerve force, restore full strength and vigor, so you can enjoy life's pleasures to the fullest. Contain no injurious drugs. **Guaranteed under U. S. Food & Drugs Law (Serial No. 21068.)** I not only send you a Free Dollar Bottle of Vitality Tablets, which contains 120 tablets, **but also a Free box of my Laxatives, Improved Formula.** I ask only that you send 10c, stamps or coin, to partially defray cost of postage and packing on the 2 medicines. Don't delay writing. **Send today.**

COUPON FOR FREE FULL $1.00 BOTTLE—Sign and Mail At Once!

Dr. James M. Rainey, (Inc.), Dept. 94, 136 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. I enclose 10 cts. for postage and packing. Send at once by mail, in plain package, $1.00 bottle of DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS, IMPROVED FORMULA, also FREE BOX OF DR. RAINEY'S LAXATIVES, IMPROVED FORMULA, without cost or obligation to me. Also your FREE HEALTH BOOK.

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Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 806 Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

COLD IN HEAD CATARRH
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
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I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time

A Few Days Will Be Sufficient to Prove Its Value in Your Disease

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system and by so doing conquers kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a valueless "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 5205 Deagan Building, Chicago, Ill. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the

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QUITS JURY TO NURSE BABY

Woman Gets Judge's Permission, but Defendant Will Appeal.

Watts, Cal., March 6.—Permission given by the judge for one of the jury women to leave the court room to nurse her child will be one of the contentions on which W. W. Coats, principal of the Watts schools, will appeal his case. The jury of 12 women found Coats guilty of riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. Coats was fined $3.

FAMOUS STATUE IN STORAGE

Chicago, March 6.—The heroic size bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, which was sculptured by St. Gaudens at a cost of nearly $100,000, and which was intended as a gift to the city of Chicago, has been relegated to basement storerooms for more than five years, it became known today.

According to city officials, the delay has been caused by the uncertainty regarding the proposed lake front improvements in Grant park, the proposed site for the statue. St. Gaudens worked 12 years on the statue.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN FOOD PRICES

Highest Level in United States Is Reached November 15, 1913.

Washington, March 7.—Food prices in the United States reached the highest level in 24 years on November 15, 1913. Since that date there had been a slight decline in prices, though the average still is well above that of a year ago.

The department of labor today made public a report showing the retail prices of the principal articles of food as observed by the government's agents in 40 of the most important industrial cities of the country.

"Throughout the whole of 1913, high prices prevailed," said the report. "while the last quarter of the year was a period of decline in the prices of 12 of the 15 articles of food observed."

Eggs Set New Record.

It further points out that the decline "was more than counterbalanced by an advance in the prices of eggs to a level never before reached."

For three of the articles, eggs, corn meal and milk, the highest price was reached in November. For the remaining 12 articles—sugar, butter, hens, flour, sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, bacon, ham and lard, pork chops, and potatoes—prices were below the maximum quoted earlier in the year.

"When the price of each of the 15 articles is weighed according to average consumption in workingmen's families," the statement shows, "retail prices were at a higher level on November 15, 1913, than at any time during the 24 years preceding, when they reached a maximum of 72.8 per cent above the average for 1890 to 1899, 9.0 per cent above the price on December 15, 1912, and 14.7 per cent above the price on December 15, 1911."

Imports Greatly Increase.

A further comparison of retail prices on December 15, 1913, with prices on the same date in 1912, show that 12 of the 15 articles for which quotations are given were higher and three were lower in price.

Potatoes advanced 43.7 per cent; fresh eggs, 9.5 per cent; round steak, 13.1 per cent; rib roast, 10 per cent; sirloin steak, 8.9 per cent; ham, 7.9 per cent; hens, 6.7 per cent; and lard 0.7 per cent. Sugar, however, declined 8.6 per cent; butter, 2.9 per cent, and flour, 0.6 per cent.

According to a statement issued by the department of commerce today importations of foodstuffs show a remarkable increase during the decade, 1903-1913. Breadstuffs and meats each quadrupled their imports, and imports of fruits and nuts rose from 25 to nearly 50 million dollars. Cocoa crude and prepared rose from 10 to 20 millions, coffee from 61 to 105 million dollars.

ADMITS BOOKS TO PARCEL POST

New Rule to Be in Effect on March 16.

Books will be admitted to parcel post classification on and after Monday, March 16, according to an order sent from Washington to the local postoffice.

The present postal rate on books is one cent for tvery two ounces, but the new ruling will allow books weighing less than eight ounces to be sent through the mail for one cent every two ounces, and those weighing more than eight ounces the regular zone rate will apply. Under the present system, a one-pound book can be sent for eight cents and a two-pound book for 16 cents. Under the parcel post rate a one-pound book can be sent for five cents in the first and second zones and a two-pound book for six cents.

PUT ULSTER TO VOTE

Premier Plans Referendum on Home Rule Issue.

London, March 9.—Premier Asquith today read before the house of commons his proposed concessions to Ulster in regard to its position under the Irish home rule bill.

The announcement, which had been so long and anxiously awaited, was to the effect that before the bill became operative a poll should be taken of the parliamentary electors of each county to decide whether there should be an exclusion of the Ulster counties from the provisions of the bill for a period of six years from the first meeting of the new Irish parliament.

If the majority of the voters was in favor of this scheme the county would automatically be excluded for the prescribed period.

FREE ASTHMA CURE.

D. J. Lane, a chemist at 614 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas, manufactures a remedy for asthma in which he has so much confidence that he sends a $1 bottle by express to anyone who will write him for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures, and the one taking the treatment is to be the judge. —Adv.

VENUS IS SOLD FOR $1,200

New York, March 6.—"Venus Anadyome," armless and footless Greek statue of third century, B. C., excavated on the island of Rhodes in 1902, was sold for $1,200 last night at the disposal of the collection of H. C. Hoskier in the American Art Galleries. The purchaser was Richard Ederheimer.

WOMAN MARSHAL STIRS VILLAGE

Chesaning Council Can't Get Her Out and Commission Rule May Come.

Chesaning, Mich., March 9.—The village council, which in a moment of levity appointed as marshal Miss Blanche Ingalls, editor of a local paper, has regretted it keenly ever since. As a result of the council's futile efforts to pry the editor-marshal off her job it is practically certain that the village will give a large majority for the commission form of government.

Bill Is Protested.

Miss Ingalls presented her bill at the first council meeting for 16 days at $2 a day. The aldermen said the bill would have to be trimmed, because the former incumbent, a man, acted as street commissioner and dog warden.

"So have I," returned Miss Ingalls. "There haven't been any dogs to ward, but I hired a man to shovel off the walks and clean the catch basins of snow and ice. I paid him with my own money."

"The other street commissioner also cut the weeds," interjected another alderman.

"Well, bring me the weeds, and I'll cut 'em," was the prompt response.

Instead they cut her bill $12. Miss Ingalls promised the council she would get the money if she had to sue for it.

Some of Her Reforms.

Here are a few of the things which the new marshal has done in the 16 days:

Forced the saloons, which were kept open until 11 o'clock Saturday night, to close at 10 according to law.

Closed the billiard rooms at 10.

Stopped all card games in saloons.

Required that horses which are left tied on the streets be blanketed.

Ordered children unaccompanied by older persons to keep away from the railroad station.

Answered 10 calls for the marshal, one of them after 11 o'clock at night, but settled all of them so that no one had to be arrested.

Took a young farmer by the collar when he became impudent in a saloon and marched him outside, where he apologized and agreed to go home.

One thing she hasn't done, and that is to put anyone in the village jail. She holds that it is "a place unfit for humans."

TEA—Tea is a herb, and the word "tea" is thus rightly used fr a drink formed by steeping the leaves of that herb. But to speak of "beef-tea," a concoction made by boiling beef, as tea is as incorrect as to speak of "beef-coffee."

Southern General at Head of U. S. Army, Department of East

BRIG.-GEN. R. K. EVANS

New York, March 7.—The new commander of the deaprtment of the east is Brigadier General Robert K. Evans, a native of Mississippi.

General Evans, who succeeds Major General Barry, who had been transferred to the Philippines, has served as the commander of five different regiments in the United States army and was at one time assistant adjutant general of the United States. General Evans is stationed at Governors Island, New York.

LONE MAN LOOTS CAR

Columbia, S. C., Scene of Anniversary Robbery.

Columbia, S. C., March 6.—The authorities redoubled their efforts today to capture the bandit who last night held up and robbed the mail car of Southern Railway train No. 11, from Charleston to Columbia, just as the train reached the latter place. Aided by the local police, special officers of the railroad company were scouring the country for the robber, but so far no trace of him has been found.

The officers were hampered in their search because of the lack of an adequate description of the robber. C. E. Thomas, the mail clerk, could only describe the man as masked and about five feet eight inches tall. Another difficulty was the fact that the bandit after robbing the train, escaped some time before the search could be undertaken, although the robbery was reported immediately after the train arrived at Columbia.

Boarding the train just as it entered the city limits, the robber flourished a revolver, ordered Thomas to stand with his face to the wall and, after quickly securing several sacks of registered mail, jumped off the train and made off, sometime before the train reached the station.

Until the record of the Charleston postoffice can be examined it will be impossible to ascertain the value of the packages taken. This examination was begun early today. It was recalled here today that just two years ago the same train was robbed, the place, the hour and the circumstances being identically the same as last night's holdup. The robber escaped then only with a small amount of booty.

FLAGMAN INHERITS MILLION

South Bend, Ind., Rail Employe Gets Denver Sister's Estate.

South Bend, Ind., March 4.—Philander W. Halliday, 60, for years a flagman on the Grand Trunk Railroad in this city, has fallen heir to an estate of $1,000,000 through the death of his sister, Mrs. J. Crow, at Denver, Colo., May 13, 1913.

Notice of her death was sent to the South Bend man, but changes of street names in recent years resulted in nondelivery of the letter. Inquiry concerning Halliday's whereabouts reached James Patton yesterday, and he succeeded in locating the man. Halliday and his sister had not seen each other for 25 years, nor had they corresponded. He is the only surviving heir of the Denver woman.

In New South Wales, Australia, there are 4,477 children under sixteen years of age at work in factories.

ARMY NOT READY TO CARRY ON WAR

Lack of Men and Organization would Be Handicap on Officials.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Serious unpreparedness of the United States for effective military operations will be disclosed if it becomes necessary to intervene in Mexico, according to the highest officials of the army.

Even if the American army should find it easy to vanquish the rudely organized Mexican forces in actual battle, the lack of proper training, equipment, and organization by the United States regulars and volunteers would result in a needless loss of thousands of lives.

In case of intervention, President Wilson, as commander-in-chief of the army, would be able to send to the front as the first line of fighters about 58,000 officers and men of the regular army.

For the second line he would be compelled to call out the national guard of the various states, which could furnish about 65,000 men.

Militia Is Poorly Equipped.

The regulars would be found well drilled and generally well equipped for service, except in the field artillery and ammunition for field guns, the shortage of which would prove a serious handicap.

The military organizations would be found poorly drilled and equipped with few exceptions. It would be necessary to spend several months, at least, in getting the citizen soldiers into proper condition for effective service.

The regular army is limited by law to 100,000 men. At present the army actually numbers 85,000 men, of whom 58,000 are distributed in the states and the remainder in the Philippines and other possessions. If the United States should intervene in Mexico, the first step taken by the President would be the recruiting of the army up to the full 100,000 allowed by law. Congress might, however, authorize an increase in the size of the army which would permit additional recruiting of regulars.

Distribution of Regular Army.

The regular army at present is distributed geographically as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
In the U. S.	3,680	54,626	58,306
In Alaska	53	1,052	1,105
In the Philippines:			
Regular army	446	10,297	10,743
Philippine scouts	180	5,403	5,583
In China	41	1,166	1,207
In Porto Rico	33	586	618
In Hawaii	271	6,418	6,689
In the Isthmian canal zone	51	835	886
Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations	90	342	432
Total	4,845	80,724	85,569

Although it would be possible to march 58,000 men into Mexico at once, the available fighting force would dwindle tremendously with the beginning of operations. Army officers say they would not be surprised to find the available force reduced to 40,000 by sickness and other contingencies before actual operations were commenced.

Wood's Views on Handicap.

A general view of the state of the regular army is given by Gen. Leonard Wood, the chief of staff, as follows:

"Our mobile army within the limits of the continental United States, while efficient, is so small that it only amounts to about 6 per cent of the force which it would be necessary to call to the colors in the early stages of a war with a first class power. The militia could probably furnish 6 per cent, leaving a balance of practically 75 per cent to be made up of men necessary to fill up the regular army and militia to full statutory strength of volunteers.

"In so far as the regular army is concerned, there are within the continental limits of the United States 21 regiments of infantry and 12 of cavalry. If these troops were organized into three infantry divisions and two cavalry divisions, they would require eight battalions of light, six battalions of horse, one battalion of mountain and six battalions of heavy field artillery. When the old field artillery for the Panama garrison leaves the United States there will be left in this country but two battalions of light, one regiment of horse, one regiment of heavy, and one battalion of mountain artillery. There is therefore existing a shortage of six battalions of light, three of horse and three of heavy field artillery, and a reorganization of the existing horse and heavy regiments, so as to give to each regiment a three battalion organization of two batteries each.

Lack of Field Artillery.

"Field service regulations prescribe a certain amount of field artillery for each infantry division; yet the shortage of field artillery is so great that not a single division in the regular army has the prescribed amount, and one division has no field artillery at all.

"Were we forced into hostilities with any first class power, we should have to organize many volunteer batteries. It is idle to think that such units, hastily created on the outbreak of war, will have much real efficiency unless they have a nucleus of trained men. These trained men at present do not exist, and they will not until our regular field artillery has been increased to provide for the needs of the regular army and to furnish a nucleus for trained reserves to man, partially, at least, and officer volunteer batteries.

"It is our settled policy to depend for defense upon a small regular army and a large citizen soldiery brought into the service upon the outbreak of war. Such soldiery is of small value unless we can provide it with arms and ammunition. This we cannot do now in the field artillery. At the present rate of appropriations it will take many years to create a reasonable supply of guns, carriages and ammunition."

Must Prepare Ammunition.

The imperative need of field artillery and ammunition was called to the attention of congress by Gen. Good in these words:

"We are trying to get 1,292 guns. We have already, either built or under manufacture, or appropriated for, 756 guns, leaving 536 guns to be provided. We have about 20 per cent of the necessary amount of ammunition for the guns already built or under contract or appropriated for. We have about 14 per cent or a little less of the ammunition necessary for the proposed total number of 1,292 guns.

"Now we are all right in the essentials in the rest of our equipment; that is, we can, with what we have got, and what we can improvise, equip our troops, that is, an army of 500,000 men; but we cannot, by the use of any amount of money or by any kind of effort, get these field artillery guns and their ammunition.

"Gen. Crozier was conservative when he said that it would take two years to get that ammunition. That is the most essential thing that we have to present to you, because no amount of money, no amount of effort, will get us that material."

The most serious aspect of the nation's unpreparedness for war, however, would be disclosed by the calling of the organized militia to the colors. The condition of the national guard is thus set forth by Gen. A. L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs:

"In the exercise by the President of his authority under the amended militia law to fix the minimum strength of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, etc., there has developed in the organized militia a misunderstanding as to the meaning of the term 'minimum number;' is has in effect been interpreted to mean the 'maximum number.'

"There results from this the existence of units of such absurdly small strength as to prohibit carrying out the two ideas had in mind in fixing the numbers constituting minimum strength Of 1,606 companies of infantry, 1,038 were below the minimum strength at the time of the last inspection. In the field artillery the average strength throughout the United States was about two-thirds of the minimum strength. None of the other arms is maintained at its prescribed minimum strength.

"But nine states—Alabama, Idaho, Kansas, New York, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin—have the minimum number of men prescribed by regulation."

Speaking of the training received by the average National Guardsman, Gen. Miles said:

"Skill in the use of his weapon being of such importance for the soldier, it is disappointing to find that during the year only 57 per cent of men armed with the rifle held target practice. It is further disappointing to learn that only 40 per cent of men so armed obtained a qualification of at least third-class men—the lowest grade that would indicate an appreciable value on the battlefield.

"It is a remarkable coincidence that in both years the lack of interest appears to be in the south and west sections of the country, where it has been supposed there was the greatest familiarity with the use of the rifle, it is inconceivable that any infantry officer should fail to insist that every soldier should fire the prescribed course.

"Through the reports of the federal inspections, several of which are now made annually, the government keeps track of the condition of its existing property. These reports reveal, as a whole, the fact that the militia does not take proper care of the federal property in its possession. The greatest deterioration occurs in firearms and in leather equipment the damage in both cases being due to a failure to clean these articles and keep them properly oiled.

"The neglect of rifles is confined to a limited number of states, and these are, as a rule, the states in which also occurs the greatest shortage of property. Thus in the state of Mississippi the adjutant general stated that of the 1,305 rifles on hand there were not enough serviceable ones to carry on the summer target practice. In the same state the number of rifles which have been lost and cannot now be accounted for is almost sufficient to equip a regiment. In Alabama the number of missing rifles would equip a regiment at peace strength."

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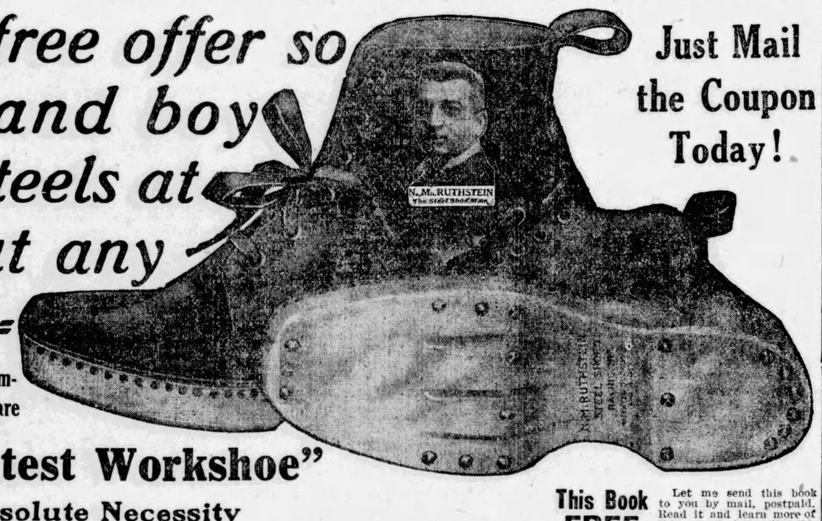

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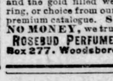

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